NITURE HOUSEHOLD GOODS, General Merchandise, Elc. elison, pomeroy & co. GORE & CO.

Feb. 24, at 9:30 o'clock

Crockery, in open lots,

BOOTS & SHOES AT AUCTION

Menamara & Co.

CELEBRATED throughout the Union expressed to all parts. 1 th and upward at 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Confec-tioner, Chicago.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1877.

BLUE GLASS.

"MAZARINE

VOLUME XXXI.

A CARD the public that I have carefully

B. Sullivan & Bro., Of Nos. 266 & 268 North Clark-st., in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and find that it is of the tint and quality, and I here. AUGUSTUS J. PLEASONTON.

No. 918 Spruce-st., Phila.

Our Spring Styles Spring Pashions Issued.

UNTIL MARCH 1.

Wabash-av. & Monroe-st.

SATURDAY, Peb. 24.

132 DEARBORN-ST.

Rev. J. Monroe Gibson, D.D.,

First Lecture in the Tabernacle, 4 o'clock, Sunday, Peb. 27, 1877. SUBJECT

"THEBIBLE" QEO, C. STEBBINS WILL SLAG. the of P. P. Blist new hymns will be song by the savette of Male Voices. WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED

ORLY GOOD -BAUCE."

EXTRACT
of a LETTER from a
MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to bis
brother at
WORCESTER,
May, 1851. "Tell LRA & PER RINS that their flaces is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most pal-siable as well as the most wholesome 54000.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

Leadernis NEW YORK.

Dr. JUSTIN HAYES

AT HOME, 167 Wabash-ev.,

ATTENTION, LAKE VIEW. Try your Persons of Taxes without delay. My time reasts there are consider free on progness any longues. By, or class, to consider free on progness any longues. By, or class, the term of lay. Office CHARLES. Compare of the town of Lake View, Office Room & Compare Strikes. Despress A., between Michigan and Massa, Chirage, Ill.

The Acme Pipe Cutter.

Can Prought Iron, Brane, and Copper Pipes,
Salter Talest, Round Trop, Shafting, etc., Makkes
Can Cat, no Burring, Solid Gast Sieel theorgicust.

THE END NEAR

Counsel and Commissioners Hammer Away at the Oregon Case,

Evarts, Matthews, and Merrick Take Turns at the Forensic Sledge.

The Former Deal Heavy Blows at the Grover-Cronin Trick.

While the Latter Unblushingly Upholds the Praud of the Period.

Decision Will Probably Be Reached Some Time This

Indications that Some of the Democrats Will Ignore Cronin.

And vote for the Admission Two of the Republican Electors.

The Obstructionists Still Concoct ing Plans to Delay the Count.

They Are Few in Numbers, but Have the Speaker at Their Back.

Conkling Still Striving to Retain His Title, "The Great Mystery."

Wiseacres Have Him in Close Commun with Leading Tilder

THE COMMISSION.

no longer seen. Mr. O'Conor, Judge Black, and ex-Senator Trumbull appear to take

NO FURTHER INTEREST

in the controversy, and the Democratic case is managed wholly by Merrick, Asiabed Green, and Hoadley. These gentlewen have, it must be said to the credit of their learning and ability, made a strong legal fight for the Oregon frand, and it won from the eminent Republican lawyers the compliment of a vigorous defense. As far as the eligibility question is concerned, the proceedings have developed nothing whatever that is new. Although Judge Hoadley took great pains to heap up stale arguments in support of theories already advanced and overruled in the Florida and Louisiana cases, the real point upon which the Democrats have made their fight is the validity and finality of

GOV. GEOVER'S CRETIFICATE.

They maintain that because this certificate is signed by the Secretary of State, as well as by the Governor, that it embodies the decision of both the certifying authority and the canvassing authority, and is therefore conclusive. This is their way of escaping from the ruling of the Commission in the two previous cases, which was that Congress has no power to go beyond the Governor's certificate, based upon the determination and declaration of the result of the election made by the canvassing authority of the State. In reply to this the Republican lawyers asserted that the signature of the Secretary of State in the Governor's certificate merely attested the correctness of the Governor's signature, and

HAD NO OTHER EFFECT.

His signature upon the abstract of the vote cast in the State is, they hold, the evidence of determination of the result by the canvassing authority under the State laws.

Mr. Merrick to-day went into some very fine-spun arguments to get over this official return of the vote, and endeavored to make out that a return was one thing and a canvass another thing.

All three of the speeches made to-day were

at 4 o'clock uniess the members shall be prepared to do so at an earlier hour. Should the vote be taken at 4, an hour or more would be occupied before their verdict could be officially prepared, and unless the two Houses shall remain in session till evening, the decision in the joint session of the two Houses will not be given until Saturday.

COMMISSIONERS' ARGUMENTS.

It is understood that immediately after the Commission went into secret session Mr. Morton made an hour's speech is favor of counting the three Electoral votes of Oregon for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Edmunds, in some lucidental remarks, clearly indicated that he would vote in the same direction. Justice Miller then made an elaborate argument to show there was nothing in the Florida and Louisiana decisions of the Commission inconsistent with giving.

THE ENTIRS VOTE OF ORROOM to the Republican candidates.

Messrs. Thurman, Edmunds, Strong, and Bradley were not well, and an adjournment was taken at their suggestion. It was ordered by a unanimous vote, and had no political significance whatever. It can be added that there were no indications this evening of a break among either the Democratic or Republican members of the Commission, and that there was no vote or any approach to a vote on the main question at issue.

TRIBUNAL PROCEEDINGS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The Electoral

Ar. Examsters wasved in consistion of Henry M. Hill as Postmaster, dated Jan. 3, 1877, in which it was recited that he was appointed on the 3d of November, 1876; that on the 11th day of December he executed his bond and took the oath of office.

WINESSES.

Postmaster-General Tyner was called by Mr. Evarts. A telegram from Mr. Watts resigning his Postmastership was produced and admitted. This was received Nov. 14, and the answer accepting the resignation was sent on the same day. On the 4th of November the witness received a letter, through Special Post-Office Agent Underwood, addressed to Mr. Underwood, in which Mr. Watts tendered his resignation. On the 14th of November the witness telegraphed to Underwood to take charge of the office till Mr. Watts' successor was appointed. On the 24th of November he received a letter from Underwood, stating that he had taken charge of the office according to instructions. Other telegrams and letters were produced to show the details in connection with the resignation of his successor.

Mr. Thurman inquired if there was any law or rule of the department that required the accounts of a Postmaster to be settled before his resignation could be accepted. The Postmaster-General replied that he was not aware of any.

JOHN W. WATTS

was called, and testified to the same facts relative to his resignation and its acceptance.

J. M. McGrew, the Sixth Auditor, was called and testified that the accounts of Watts had been adjusted and settled to and including the 14th of November.

MR. BYARTS' ABGUMENTS.

Mr. Evarts commenced his argument at halfpast 1 o'clock, with a claim that the course pursued on that side in connection with the case was consistent with their claims in the Florida and Louisiana cases. In those cases, the certificate had been in accordance with the carvass, and they held now that the cortificate should conform to the canvass. These two conforming, the evidence was conclusive. The canvass, he maintained, was the substance, the certificate to change counsel.

MR. Evarts

there could be no vacancy, and unless once filled there

COULD BE NO RESIGNATION.

The vacancy alleged to be filled by these Electors was not created by Cronin's absence, but by Watta' resignation. If they had the power to fill the vacancy at all, they'crecuted that power by filling a vacancy created by the resignation by Watta and not by the non-action of Cronin.

The speaker concluded in the following language: I claim that you adhere to the spirit and orfociple of the decision you have rendered is the cases of Florida and Louisians. It is quite immaterial whether they conformed to my opinion on the subject of constitutionality or not. They have been rendered by this tribunal, recorded upon the journal of each House of Congress, passed into the history of this country, and are in operative effect in the process now going on of determining who shall be Cnief Magistrate of the Republic. Consistent adhesion to the solema conclusions reached by those great men to whom the people have committed the settlement of their rights is essential to the preservation of loyal respect for their authority and character, and, whilst mitigating the panes of disappointment often secures an acquiescence in a judgment, seemingly the hastiest and the most unjust. But when these judgments antaquoize one another, and in their very conflict and antagonism are combined in operative effect to accomplish one and the same result, and that result is one with which individual sympathies are closely and warmly connected, unpleasant thoughts will stir within the public mind, and anary emotions will swell the popular heart. The Supreme Court of the United States is one of the idols of the people. They have in their estimate of its character invested it with a sanctity and dignity beyond that of any other tribunal on the face of the earth. They believe that all other departments of the Government are liable to deterioration, and speaking with the wisdom of the fathers of the carth, and as still moved by the virtues and speaking with the wisdom

THIDUNAL TROCKEDINGS.

WE ANATORY NAMED TO CHEMPON GIA.

WE ANATORY NAMED

sty for an exits session as they did some time ago.

SOUTHERISES AND TILDES.

Passets to Cincinguit Angelier Democratic.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—Southerners say, in view of the disaffection of their members and their refusal to unite on any filloustering movements, that probably if Tilden had not written that letter on the payment of Southern claims he might have more friends from the South, now that the real pinch has come. They

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.
THE GREENBLCRES.
The Greenback party beid a meeting last evening at the club-room of the Tremont House, for the purpose of reorganizing and getting ready for active participation in the spring campaign. The attendance was rather slim, but respectable. Mr. William McNally occupied the chair, and Mr. Lindsay acted as Secretary.
Mr. R. E. Hovt made a few remarks about the bealthy condition of the rag-baby. He was satisfied that any man who was not under the influence of the bondholders' ring, and who gave the aubject a careful consideration, would be in favor of greenbacks. There was a disposition prevalent on the part of the people to throw away their party shackles and vote regardless of parties. They knew why it was that so many men were out of work and bread, and why there was such depression in business. They wanted the people to understand that the National Banks were a curse. They should understand that what was needed was a uniform currency issued by the Government without the intervention of banks. They must throw off the yoke of party and come out and act and vote as becomes free men. This was the beginning of a reformatory movement which would sweep out of existence the National Banks and both the present currupt parties, and the country would be emaniepated from the money-ring and the bondholders.

A call of the wards as to the work done so far elicited the fact that nothing of importance

rendly discussion of this an important rendly discussion of the Scanlan, it was decided to pools a Committee of five to procure a suitable half for the meetings of the club. The following were appointed such Committee: Mesers, canlan, Hoyt, Springer, Sharp, and Lane.

An adjournment was then had.

T. W. HARVEY. maso, Feb. 32.—Who shall be our next yor is a question in which all are more or interested. Shall we have an honest and upstent Mayor is a question in which all taxers and other good citizens are very deeply zerned. A man is desired whose competency been proved by a successful business life, one who has accumulated sufficient properso warrant his devoting his time to the duof the office. Such a man, it seems to us, W. Harvey.

EGYPT.

The Fall of Ismail Sadyk. Egypt, Dec. 31.—Confidence n Government has very greatly increas-the "disappearance" of the late Min-Finance, and the decisive measures

the land of the Arabin Nichties enterails and the Arabin Nichties enterails and the Arabin Nicht enterails and the Arabin Nicht enterails and the Arabin Nicht for the Arabin Nicht for the Cort of the City of City of City of City of the City of Ci

Congress Making Good Progre on the Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON.

Cincinnati Secures an Appropria tion for Her Post-Office;

But Chicago Fails Through Inattention of Her Congressmen.

lestimony Taken by the Real Estate Peel Investigating Committee.

NOTES AND NEWS.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—The House made rapid progress with the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill to-day. Holman, on account of his twopenny economy, was made the football of the Democrats from all sections, who no his twopenny economy, was made the football of the Democrats from all sections, who no longer have any need of the campaign shibboleth of retrenchment or reform. Elkins, of New Mexico, in opposing the appropriation for surveys, intimated that the object was to supply places for sons and relatives of Congressmen and rich men's for a pleasant summer vacation. The paragraphs as to public buildings were the subject of special antagonism. Carter Harrison made a severe raid upon Holman for refusing the appropriation for Chicago, and publicly confessed that on account of such a policy the Democratic party must be written down a party of imbecfles. He thought the people had brains enough to tell the spurious from the real economy, and that they would decide that Democratic economy was a humbug. Holman was beaten at many important points. The appropriation for the Cincinnati building was increased from \$285,090 to \$400,000. The Chicago Congressmen, however, were all caucht napping, and were not present in time to move an amendment for their city at the proper place. The section had been passed over and it was too late to propose an amendment. A little more watchfulness on the part of the delegation of three Congressmen might have placed Chicago in as good a situation as Clucinnati. The same voting strength which increased the appropriation or Cinemani would undoubtedly have done the same for Chicago.

THE ABMY APPROPRIATION BILL will be added forbidding the use of troops in any State elections. The Republicans are inclined to accept the reduction, but to resist the condition which the Democrats will attach, and it is believed that in this way a compromise will be effected by means of which the Army bill may be passed and an extra accional Pres.

THE BEAL-ESTATE FOOL INVESTIGATION.

may be passed and an extra acssion of Congress made unnecessary.

The Brall-Estate Pool investmention.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Before the Real-Estate Pool Committee to day the Hon. A. C. Harmer, formerly member of Congress, and Chairman of the District Committee, testified concerning the charge that \$3,000 had been paid him by Filbert & Taylor, contractors, that such statement was utterly false. Two checks were drawn by the firm to the amount of \$4,000 and paid to the Pennsylvania. Republican campaign fund. This information witness derived from the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Republican Executive Committee. Witness also said that he, while a member of Congress, never had any connection whatever with any contract in any city or State, or under the United States.

CONTRIBATIONS.

The Senate confirmed J. F. Shepard, of Missouri, as Consul at Hankow, China.

Postmasters—Leonard Wilson, Marshall, Mo.;
Casper E. Yost, Omaha, Neb.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Mr. McDonald gave notice that on Saturday next, after the ex-piration of the morning bour, he would ask the Senate to suspend business, that fitting oulogies

piration of the morning hour, he would ask the Senate to suspend business, that fitting culogies might be pronounced on the life and character of the late Speaker Kerr.

Mr. Kernan introduced a bill to authorize the New York Land & Ocean Telegraph Company, a corporation under the law of New York, to lay, land, and maintain lines of telegraph cable

lay, land, and maintain lines of telegraph cable on the Atlantic coast, to communicate with Europe. Referred.

A bill appropriating \$250,000 to erect a fireproof building adjoining the Smithsonian Institution for a national museum was passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Railroad Sinking Fund bill was laid aside with

ner in the casir, on the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill. These being manifestly no quorum, the paragraphs relating to public lands were passed over.

Mr. Piper moved to strike out the paragraph appropriating 150,000 for the Hayden survey.

During the debate, Mr. Elkins, of New Mexico, said this survey was only ordered to provide a nice berth for sons of Congressmen, to which Wilson replied. "that if the grantleman from New Mexico knew of any such case he should be manly enough to state the names of those Congressmen for whose sons the survey was ordered. There were many members who would scorn to ask places for their relatives."

By unanimous consent the consideration of the paragraph was postponed.

Mr. Banning moved to increase the appropriation for the continuance of the Post-Office building at Cincinusti from \$350,000 to \$400,000, arguing that it would be true economy to appropriate the larger sum, which would enable the building to be finished in a little more than a year.

a year.

Mr. Sayler favored the amendment. He could not see why the Committee on Appropriations had appropriated more for the continuance of buildings in Chicago and St. Louis than in Cincinnati. The amendment was thuance of outcoments. The amendment agreed to:

A similar amendment was made and adopted in regard to the new Post-Office in Philadelphia. The appropriation for the Post-Office at Parkersburg was increased to \$10,000. The Committee to the Post-Office at Parkersburg was increased to \$10,000. The Committee to the Post-Office at Parkersburg was increased to \$10,000. When the Post-Office at Parkersburg was increased to \$10,000. World was authorized to accept the Post-Office at Parkersburg was presented to the Post-Office at Parkersburg was increased to \$10,000. The Committee to the Post-Office at Parkersburg was increased to \$10,000. The Committee to the Post-Office at Parkersburg was increased to \$10,000. The Committee to the Post-Office at Parkersburg was increased to \$10,000. The Committee to the Post-Office at Parkersburg was increased to \$10,000. The Committee to the Post-Office at Parkersburg was increased to \$10,000. The Committee to the Post-Office at Parkersburg was increased to \$10,000. The Committee to the Post-Office at Parkersburg was increased to \$10,000. The Committee to the Post-Office at Parkersburg was increased to \$10,000. The Committee to the Post-Office at Parkersburg was increased to \$10,000. The Committee to the Post-Office at Parkersburg was increased to \$10,000. The Committee to the Post-Office at Parkersburg was increased to \$10,000. The Committee to the Post-Office at Parkersburg was increased to \$10,000. The Post-Office at Park

burg was increased to \$10,000. The Committee rose, and a new legislative day was begun. The President was authorized to accept the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" when presented by the French Republic, and to designate a suitable site for the statue on either Governor's or Bedloe's Island.

After a long time spent in the discussion and voting on various amendments relating to the payment of expenses in the contested election cases, the Committee rose without having disposed of the bill.

Mr. Willis, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the cutipment of an expedition to the Arctic Seas. Printed and recommitted.

Recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

CASUALTIES.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION. MIDDLEFORT, O., Feb. 21.—The boiler of the Clifton Nail-Keg Factory at this place, owned by Holland & Maxwell, exploded at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The large building is a total wreck. The firm employed about thirty men

The following are among the killed and wounded: Killed—George Riley, Adam Siel, Christ. Mason, and John Brown, a nailer, who stopped at the factory on his way home from the nail-works. Wounded—Andrew Finamore, freman, severely scalded; Homer Barker, badly scalded and bruised, and will die; George Withers and Fred Lukehart, cut abd bruised; A. A. Halland, one of the proprietors, dangerously burt internally; Anthony Hysell, both arms broken and shoulder dislocated; S. Maxwell, cut on the head and bruised upon the breast.

upon the breast.

Morgan Barker, a boy, was blown a distance of seventy-five feet and escaped unburt. His fearful flight was witnessed by a large number of people on this side of the river.

All of the above named are employed at the factory except Brown. Large pieces of the boiler were blown 200 yards from the building.

FATAL EXPLOSION. FATAL EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—The four men killed by the explosion of a boiler at the Clifton nail factory at Pomeroy, O., last evening, were Leo Riley, John Brown, Wirt Mason, and Adam Diel. The severely wounded are Andrew Finamore, fireman, scalded; Harmon Barker, scalded; Fred Lukebart, George Withers, cut and bruissed; Anthony Hiseli, both arms broken; S. Maxwell, cut his head; A. A. Holland, one of the proprietors, dangerously hurt internally; M. Barker, a boy, was blown seventy feet in the alt, but escaped unburt.

A FERRY-BOAT WRECKED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ONAHA, Feb. 22.—The steam ferry-boat Irene his morning broke loose from her moorings upon being struck by ice as the river was break-ing up, and floated down stream half a mile, striking on a sand-bar and becoming a total wreck in a short time. Loss, \$12,000. The boat will be replaced immediately by another

SAD ACCIDENT. SAD ACCIDENT.
Special Dispoich to The Tribuns.

WASEINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—A sad accident, resulting in the death of the daughter of Rear-Admiral Radford, occurred in the outskirts of the city to-day. Miss Radford was thrown from ber horse, and her foot caught in the stirrup. The horse ran and dragged her to death. She was an accomplished lady, with a large circle of friends, and well known in Washington society.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

FLINT DEPOT, Mich., Feb. 22.—The House of John Conoly, in Hazelton Township, Shlawasse

ARMENIA.

Pitiable Plight of the Christian Inhabitants of That Province.

Turkish Soldiers Take Part in In-cendiarism and Plunder.

Frightful Disorder Caused by Those Who Should Maintain Order.

PERA, Jan. 23.—We have now letters detailing some particulars respecting the confiagration at Van. Those which are printed in semi-official organs allow that the estastrophe "was far more destructive than was at first supposed." More than 500 of the heat shops of the Bazaar have been consumed by the flames; a good part of the town is in ashes; business is prestrate, and "thousands who a few days age. prostrate, and "thousands who a few days had a competence are now reduced to extre poverty."

These letters avow, though with visible reluctance, that "the whole affair was the work of incendiaries." They add also that the apparent object was plunder. "Thousands assembled, estensibly to stay the progress of the flames, but in reality to pillage and belp on the conflactation." And they go on to say, "Some were engaged in this stupendous crime who, as soldiers of his Imperial Majesty, should have been the protectors of the lives and property of his loyal subjects."

This is a sufficiently important admission, coming as it does from writers who have undertaken to clear the Government of the Porte of

coming as it does from writers who have under-taken to clear the Government of the Porte of all participation in the horrors of Bulgaria. But it is not yet the whole truth, nor am I sure that the very worst will be known even, if I subjoin a narrative which has been evidently written with less regard to the interests either of the men in power or of those opposed to them:

them:

"On the 30th of November, old style, toward half-past 11 o'clock, Turkish time,—i.e., half an hour before samset,—three soldiers entered the shop of Dlodian Simeon to buy canalles. On leaving they dropped something in the shop, apparently a coundak (a bundle of combustible matters used by malefactors in Turkey where incendiarism is only too common), and their deed was unperceived by the shop-keeper, who was then closing the shop, and who left immediately after fastening the shutters. Candles had also been bought by soldiers at other shops throughout the day. The fire broke out at half-past 12—i.e., one hour after the soldiers' visit to Simeon's shop—and raged till past midnight. In six hours more than 600 shops on the ground floor were a prev to the flames. Strange to say, it was only towards half-past 2 that the Armenians within the town—the Bazaar is at some distance outside the walls—were apprised of the occurrence, and hastened to save their merchandise. They found the Bazaar invaded by soldiers, by gendarmes, by Turks coming from a spot called 'the Vineyards' 4' (Aikestan), from Ardamed, and other localities both near and far, all busy sacking and pillaging, and spreading the conflagration by throwing burning brands. Vainly did the townsmen endeavor to save their wares and the money in their tills. They were pitilessly beaten back and compelled to return empty-handed. The Bishop Eremia and the Priest Boghos strove to stop the pillage, but they were in their turn terribly beaten by the soldiers, and it was not without extreme difficulty that they were able to escape with their life. Scarcely one in a thousand succeeded in rescuing a package or two of their merchandise or a small sum of their money.

"The inhabitants of 'the Vineyards,' startled some at daybreak, some at sunrise, ran to the spot, and beheld the rich Bazaar of Van reduced to a heap of recking ruins! They found nothing but half-consumed tatters of thick linen, scraps of paper, and other merchandise of leaser value, all objects of price

of the Turkish provision shops were not pillaged.

"The clarions sounded throughout the night. The soldiers througed into the Bazaar in the utmost disorder; they plundered; they frow back by hard blows the owners of the shops. The wretched Armenian community would now with difficulty be able to find the means of subsistence for one day. They protest that they have been robbed of their gold and wares by the soldiers: that search should be made among them; and search is boing made—we shall see with what results.

"A shoemaker, by name Baghdolmian Kevook, upon attempting to defend his shop, was beaten so cruelly by the soldiers that he died of the blows on the morrow. "The knows how many may still die of the

BURNYER TO DATE 1.—The Street of the Company of the

THE RAILROADS. de aty of MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA.

Special Disputes to The Tribusia.

Sr. Paul, Minn., Reb. 22.—Parties to the conflicting interests in the St. Paul & Pacific lines are reported agreed on the bill introduced in the House to-day, which declares forfeiture as re', gards the Brainerd Branch, unless completed May 1, 1878; extends the time for completing the St. Vincent Branch, conditioned on building it from Melrose to Sauk Centre before July 1, 1878, to Alexandria before July 1, 1878, to Fergus Falls and from Crookston to the boundary line before Jan. 1, 1880, and from Fergus Falls to Glyndon before Jan. 1, 1881. The Dutch bondholders are expected to build the St. Vincent Branch. The St. Paul & Pacific is allowed to build a compection by the St. Vincent Branch from Breckinridge with the Northern Pacific. The DeGraff Lien law is repealed, 200,000 acres of Jand between Crookson and St. Vincent, and 100,000 appertaining to the Brainerd Branch, being reserved to be sold for the payment of Minnesota creditors.

THE C., D. & V.

It has been previously stated in THE TRIBUNA
that the sale of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad made to Mr. Huidekoper a short
time ago would not be allowed to be confirmed time ago would not be allowed to be confirmed without a determined centest on the part of a number of the stockholders. The papers and affidavits praying that the sale may be set aside will be filed with Judge Drummond this morning. The suit is to be brought in the name of one of the first-mortgage bondholders, who claims that the sale was illegal, and that there existed a conspiracy which prevented competition. It is understood that some of the second-mortgage bondholders who claim to have been swindled out of their just dues will contest the sale.

A FORMALITY. A FORMALITY.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuns.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22.—Articles of association of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, including articles of consolidation of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad, were filed with the Scertary of State yesterday. These roads have been under the same management for years, and this is but the culminating step resulting from a long series of perotiations looking to complete and legal fusion of all the interests.

PROPOSED FUSION. A special cable dispatch to the Toronto Glob of Feb. 19 says: of Feb. 19 says:

Strong efforts are being put forth to strengther the Grand Trank and Great Western Railways of Canada by means of a coalition. The Londor Tisses of this morning says that the proprietors of these two great Companies must bestir themselves they must realize the true position of their affairs and insist on a coalition being quickly effected. I says that if the matter is left in the hands of the respective Boards of Directors, union will be in definitely distant. Directors are necessarily inclined to consider first how fusion will affect their own personal interests.

PERSONALS. Mr. W. C. Quincy, General Manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Ballroad was in the city yesterday to look after the interests of the road at this end, and to reduce the operating expenses still further if it can possibly be done.

Mr. T. P. Barry, General Western Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; was also in the city yesterday.

CRIME.

ELECTION PRAUDS.

Special Disputes to The Trisuas.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 22.—Col. James O.

Brodhead and Samuel S. Glover, two leading
Democrats of this State, this moraing in the Circuit Court became so utterly appalled at the revelations of wholesale and glaring frauds upon the popular ballot that were being made in the scheme and charter case that they then and there made an agreement that they would

SPRING SHOOTIN

Duck-Hunting a Minus Quantity Owing to a Prairie Fire.

A Jolly Time Popping Pigeon

bown on the Little Calimes, some twentysight miles from Chicago, are the marsh and
cub-house belonging to the Tolleston Cittle
For years before the formation of the organization, sportsmen from the city had shot over the
marshes and around the alongha along the banks
of the Little Calumet, and the exhaustless of the Little Calumet, and the exhaustles treasure of duck suggested the establishmen of a club, which was effected in 1871. The little town of Tolleston, on the shooting grounds, and the Var der Naillero farm, comprising the best of the shooting grounds, and covering sixty acres, was purchased. A club house was then built, a frame, but commodious tracture, two statishmen height, and constructed with quick architectural ever to the requirements of the stortunes. Elaborate towners

gested folieston, out, as the records of the town are imperfect, much is left to conjecture and speculation, the only fact apparent heing that there are four or five houses and coesas elsand. But Tolleston makes up in natural advantages what it lacks it houses and copyristion. A few miles beyond it, and on the south, extends a large moor, and in the cover dwell thousands upon thousands of ducks. Tolleston reveled in this staple product for years before the implous finger of the urban sportsman had ever pulled munderous trigger over the marshes. There was no club-house then, no new and highly-perfected fewing piece, and out few well-bred dogs. The primaral Tollestonian used a doubtful and dangerous old piece, and shot his dogs and ducks indiscriminately and divided his time evenly between mourning the one and eating the other. But Tolleston awoka one morning to a day of excitament and wonder. A club-house almost as large as all the other residences of the town put together had been erected, and the crack of the patent firearm and the bark of the improved dog told of an innovation that made all Tolleston grin with amazement and shaka its head with distrust. There had been excroachments before, only in the shapes of small bands of accordance but berg was an organized bands of accordance but berg was an organized more. Year after year the club held its meetings and the air was filled with smoke and feathers. As the organization grew older it grew stronger, and when it was announced that the season of 1877 would open yearerday great preparations were made for the comfort of the guests, who, when the sport fairly opened,

comfort of the guests, who, when the sport fairly opened.

NUMBBRED SIXTY OR SEVENTY.

A special car was attached to the \$150 train on the Michigan Central Wednesday afternoon, and almost filled. It reached Tolleston Sands at 5 o'clock, and the crowd were transported in wagons three miles over a billowy road to the club-bouse. The long strip of shooting marsh spread itself before the veranda. The moor lies on both sides of the Calumet, low, flat, and level, ten miles in length and a mile and a half wide. Water and wild rice alternate in their sway over the strip. The position above the club-house is ascertained to be the best shooting-ground, and is divided into three grand divisions, the North Sloughs, the Centre South Shore and Big Sloughs, hall water and half rice, and all presenting comfortable navigation. This whole ares, in fact, is a perfect labyrinth of bogs, lakes, and swamps, intricate to all but the experienced hunter, and is interspersed with alongha, bayous, morasses, ponda,

South River and Rig Sincacks, half variant and states of the state of the processing constraints and the state of the processing constraints and the state of the processing constraints and the state of the process of

At 5 o'clock the party started for ing resolutions of thanks to the o Ciub, Steward McDugal for his en

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merican, and then back to Cocia, therefore, in a measure

Receiver-General \$25,700 as fund. The item appeared in this year, and at once gas

How Our Neighbor

work is very thin. The straid of hazarding any bo probably continue in their the prorogation of Parliam hand, the Opposition are weak spots, and are disposed every little thing which interests and bring dispressible Grita. This is the I the Conservatives. They make up their minds the Comervatives. They make up their minds "issue" which is to lead the grave. These is just over, that, by an overam brilliant record during the session, they may defeat the to the present their effort inquished by great wisdom developed a spiendid fact

by no means an unmit searcely but inker, at the The statute-books are crorregarding which many gofully ignorant. Indeed, momember of the legal fraters desire that the Government withe and give them an coming acquainted with the intence.

certain American politicians nests by plucking from the they have neither the course ingenuity to carry out any b lie plunder. Everything the ingenuity to carry out any bile plunder. Everything the respect is so paltry in its chu that it would disgust a full-seventh Ward, Chicago.

ONR OF THE RECENT PLANT RECENT PRINTS TO SET JOHN Maddons the border troubles in 1870 a was voted for secret-service. Sir John appeared Jefore to Public Accounts and declare expanded, on the ground the of that kind might work to tain parties who assisted that time. The House them producting that all future parties of this fund should be enter of this fund should be enter should be open to the inspe-mittee. Macdonald went or and two years afterward be

money for an own use, and refunding until nudged by impelled to the set by a qui This expression, coming its be in the possession of offici profound sensation, and

was looked forward to with was given with commendate generally decreed astisfacts that the money had been a stock to the order of the Subchart of Caima against it was thought all claims had then transferred the balance. There are, however, one to which are troubling the pothers who incline to the nature is given to ways that which, though vain, are by able. The first question is of such a fund ought not to the end of the fiscal year; point is whether Sir John I tain possession of this monie office. The disposition of ever, is not going to cause one. The Conservatives their leader transcendental innocently remark that he money and no one have been there is mother phase which on your side would be DAMNING EVENDED ON but which bere where the of public men exists to a insanity, is passed over whether is mother phase which or going the that get personally responsible for the Dr. Tupper, the right Premier, for detective pur ments, to say the least, Macdonald having pounds explanations to the Commounts, there will be no investigated in the given. Sir John thinks it is particulars publicity for fear persons who have aided in the given. Sir John thinks it is particulars publicity for fear persons who have aided in the given. Sir John thinks it is particular publicity for fear persons who have aided in the given. Sir John thinks it is particular publicity for fear persons who have aided in the continuence of the development was product in other things, it showed that commission. A report was brought in other things, it showed that commission. A report was brought in other things, it showed that commission. A report was brought in other things, it showed that commission. A report was brought in other things, it showed that commission. A report was brought in other things, it showed that commission. A report was brought in other things, it showed that commission. A report was brought in other things, it showed that commission of the deal to appoint a commission. A report was brought in other things, it showed that commissi

considering the avisability and the Company's explanation of the Company's explanation of this affair he and more has been young proper time comes, however, interested will have their ape of course, will be able to grounderness of the course of the course

It has been decided that diven to the members of the car. This decision is can district the country of the car. This decision is can district the country. A y-dinistry were absolutely also ystem. It was found the country of the cou

VOLUME X OHINAMAN.

of in the Congregationaries.

In Cal., Jan. 16, 1877.—The

ize has resided in California

During meet of this time

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as of our population.

cry of distress ses, and in the

business and bears only in it, suck and all. Chinese is us to compete with the ct that they are more temethan the generality of of my neighbors runs a chine. His grang of white the competition is the competition of the com

San Buenaventura, the one of their workhouses, one of their workhouses, oney looked on, and saw

stant) a house of refuge; and the new respect to find in be a member of the Roman. Consequently, when he rethey are consing and going he always speaks in highest testant course and minary, free school taught here for the kindness and sympathy among the friends of Jesus, within a few miles of a mistens to greet him as a friend, a warmly to his courty paramination deliv becomes more extended in Chins.

California are of all beathen sible to Christian influencement our Sabbath schools and indly invited. And not a few story evidences of conversion.

If not checked, they will overitake passession of the land,"
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But the same is theoretically
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ive land is wonderfully conmakes us rather bear the illato others that we know not
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GOL GROWERS.
Feb. 22.—The wool-grower lemench. Were Virginia. I meeting here to day a capacious storehouse or the purpose of storing their ing it before placing it upon are Grangers, and will districtly to manniet treesty to manniet treesty. The store the manniet treesty to manniet treesty. The store treesty to manniet treesty. The store treesty to manniet treesty to mann

PAL BENGALEE.

Col. Price, State Supersurvive, sled a petition in the
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COTTON Dull and Dull

THE DOMINION

How Our Neighbors Over the Border Are Getting Along. Parliamentary Affairs in a Qui-

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escent and Puerile Con-

A Fow Small Scandals Believe the General Monotony about and

The Protective Tariff Question Likely to Assume Some Prominence.

A Case of Spiritual Bulldozing to Be De-caled in the Courts.

cacetal Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Orrawa, Ont., Feb. 30.—This session of Parliament does not bromise much in the way of important legislation. The term of the present House rams out next year, and both sides are attendy careful less they should do anything to interfere with their prospects at the general decton. So far the Ministerial programme of work is very thin. The Government seems shall of hazarding any bold stroke, and will probably continue in their humdrum course till the prorogation of Parliament. On the other hand, the Opposition are on the lookout for reak spots, and are disposed to take advantage of every little thing which may further their interests and bring disgrace or riducule upon the Gritta. This is the golden moment of the Conservatives. They have not long to make up their minds about the next laugh" which is to lead them on to glory or the grave. There is just a possibility, how-

"same "which is to lead them on to glory or the grave. There is just a possibility, however, that, by an overanzionness to make a suffiliant record during this and the following assion, they may defeat their own object. Up to the present their efforts have not been distinguished by great wisdom. They have merely developed a splendid faculty for crowing over small things, which is not going to help them much at the polis.

THE DEASTH OF MEASURES

Is by no means an unmixed evil. Since confederation Parliament has done nothing gamely but tinker at the law of the country. The statute-books are crowded with measures regarding which many good lawvers are painfully ignorant. Indeed, more than one eminent member of the legal fraternily has expressed a deare that the Government abould go slow for a while and give them an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the laws already in existence.

One or two small scandals are troubling the

One or two small scandals are troubling the Canadian mind just now. Since that little grouble about the Canadian Pacific, in which Sir John Macdonaid cut a prominent figure, the Canadian Macdonaid cut a prominent figure, the Canadian American politicians of feathering their nests by plucking from the public geose, but they have neither the courage nor the requisite ingenuity to carry out any hold scheme of public plunder. Everything they undertake in this respect is so paltry in its character and results that it would disguet a full-sledged voter of the Secanth Ward, Chicago.

ONE OF THE RECENT SENSATIONS relate to Sir John Macdonaid. At the time of the border troubles in 1870 a sum of \$200,000 was voted for secent service purposes. In 1872 Sir John appeared before the Committee on Public Accounts and declared he would give no applantion of the way in which this money was expended, on the ground that any information of the tay in which this money was expended, on the ground that any information of this tind might work to the injury of certain parties who assisted the Government at that time. The House then passed a resolution directing that all future payments on account of this fund should be entered in a book, which should be open to the inspection of a sub-committee. Macdonaid went out of power in 1873, and two years afterward he hunded over to the Receiver-General \$25,700 as the inflance of this fund. The item appeared in the public accounts this year, and at once gave rise to prurient apealations. One newspaper writer, a prominent member on the Ministerial side, took the apeculations. One newspaper writer a promi-nent member on the Ministerial side, took the extreme ground that Sir John had kept this money for his own use, and had not thought of

sent somber on the Ministeria side, took the extreme ground that fire John had, kook this meng for he own note, and had not shought or stronding until nodged by the Geovernment or supposed to impelled to the act by a quickering conscience. The expression, coming from one supposed to be in the assessment of official ascrete, entire the commentation of the last stream of the commentation of the last stream of the commentation of the last stream of the last stream of the commentation of the supposed to the other of the supposed to the content of the commentation of the last stream of the commentation of the last stream of the last stre profound sensation, and

seriously surplassation

we looked forward to with great interest. It
was given with commendable promptness, and
generally deemed, attisfactory. In effect, it was
that the money had been all the while in the
Bank of Montreal as a special deposit, subject
to the order of the Sub-Committee having
charge of claims against it, and that, while it
was thought all claims had been met, Sir John
then transferred the balance into the Treasury.
There are, however, one or two legal points
which are troubling the parliamentarians and
others who in like to the belief that human
nature is given to ways that are dark and tricks,
which, though vain, are by no means unprofitable. The first question is whether the balance
of such a fund oncilt not to be accounted for at
the end of the fiscal year; another interesting
point is whether Sir John had any right to retain possession of this money after going out of
office. The disposition of those points, however, is not going to traine any trouble to any
one. The Conservatives think the action of
their leader transcendental in its honesty; they
innocently remark that he might have kept the
money and no one have been any the wiser. But
there is another phase to the transaction
which no your side would be received as

BANKING SYNDENGO OF COMBUPTION.

BANKING SYNDENGO OF COMBUP

It has been decided that no bonus, shall be diven to the members of the Civil Service this fear to the members of the Civil Service this fear. This decision is causing widespread distillation among the Government employed to the hardest-worked and poscest-paid class in the country. A year or two ago the Ministry were absolutely anamed into this bonus yacen. It was found that the miserable pitches allowed the clerks were scarcely sufficient to enable them to live december. By appropriating a small amount of money annually and making the employes a present of graded and, it was thought to companions them for their small salaries. The system worked well

he made the discovery that there was an "original frientings" connected with the insurpration of the mathest of semineration. The bosus, this individual claims are semineration. The bosus, this individual claims again and be has managed to the control of the way of thinking), where the september of the way of thinking, where the semineration of the way of thinking, where the semineration of the control of the country that and would be an excellent become, mise the halaries of their stavving employes. But the foreign the civil service of the country their shoring in the civil service of the country their shoring in the civil service of the country their shoring in the civil service of the country their shoring in the civil service of the country their shoring in the civil service of the country their shoring in the civil service of the country their shoring in the civil service of the country their shoring in the civil service of the country their shoring in the civil service of the country their shoring in the country their shoring the civil service of the country their shoring their shoring the civil service of the civil service o

apiritual intimidation is alleged, and it may give rise to further legislation for the protection of voters from the priests.

EARL DUFFERIN
is said to be in financial difficulties. In the case of an ordinary Earl this would not be surprising, but in regard to one accredited with so much prudence and workly wisdom as is claimed for the Governor-General, to say nothing of the princely salary the Canucka pay him as a figure-bead for their Government, the statement must cause some little wonder. For myself, I cannot see how he manages to spend anything at all. The holders of the public purse-atrings are exceedingly liberal with him. All his traveling and many other expenses tome out of the Treasury, and he has searcely suything to do with his salary, if he is so disposed, but to invest it he good bonds and save the interest for a rainy day. It was understood when Lord Dufferin came here that his estates were heavily mortgaged, and that he simply accepted the position in order to raise the money to pay off the indebtodness. This would have been a landable object, and the loyal Canucks felt prond of being able to assist a real Earl in the full recovery of his landed possessions on the other side. The ugly rumor is now started that the Earl has been compelled to mortgage those same estates which he expected to clear of all incumbrance by coming to Canada. If this is a fact, it is aimply proof of the off-repeated assertion that the ways of Providence and Pritish aristocrata are insertuable. There are some growles to be heard about the expensive lutury the Governor-General has proved himself, but alumbering dissating action will probably give place to Invely in-

mation should a grant have to be made to ce him in a position of financial soundness. A petition in regard to will social with social with the collection of the social with the cell is insafing in Canada to an alarming extent, and

creating in Cainada to an alarming extent, and prays:

1. That you would be gracionally pleased to pass such enactments as would meet the axigencies of the case, that seduction may be declared a crime and the seducer a criminal, and that such punishment by imprisonment be meted out to him as to you may seem meet.

2. That such other provisions may be enacted as the circumstances of the case may require.

2. UNATIC, whose hallucination is that he settled the Indian mutiny and has a claim against the Government amounting to \$2,500,000, made a desperate assumit on Mr. Blake, the Minister of Justice, the other day. Mr. Blake is a powerful man, and, being able to defend himself, escaped without injury. The man was taken in custody by two officers, but was given his liberty shortly alterwards.

The lumber-trade prospects are very discouraging, and many of the merchants are suffering serious embarrassments.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

SADLY I'M DREAMING.

Sadly I in dreaming.
Scanning the past—
Wofully dreaming:
Could they not last,
Visions so giorious?
Over thy child
Poid thy green mantle, Earth,
Mother so mild.

Beaming as beams the Sun O'er the fair Earth; Thrilling with fervid smile Beauty and mirth; Waking the folded bade, Giving them light; Chasing the marky gloom, Darkness, and night;

Over my heart,
Bidding its gloom
And its serrow depart;
Waking Hope's timid bads
Out of their sleep;
Chasing the asthering gloom,
Profound and deep. Gone as the radiant Sun
From the velled sky,
When with heart-chilling moan
Sweep the winds by;
Scattered Hope's blighted leaves
Amid the deep gloom.
Darkness, encompass me!
Hide me, O Tomb!

With the pale, eilent ones,
Number me, Thou
Glorious Eternal One;
Cool my hot brow.
Lo! I am bending
"Neath thy chast ring rod,"
Writhing in angulah;
Be merciful, God!

Not in defiance
Is breathed my wild prayer;
The Faith's sight is welled
By the manile of Care;
But my wrung heart is weary,
And sighs for a rest,
Riernal, supreme.

And sighs for a rest,
Riernal, supreme.
In the Land of the Blest.
PER. 19, 1877.

CATCHING A TRAIN.

Modis (Ma.) Register.

The following amusing incident, which happened a few days ago, will show wherein "vaulting ambition overleaped itself and fell on the other side." An influential voter, Mr. R., from a precinct of this county, was in the city a few days ago on business, when he fell into the hands of a Sixth Warder, who, for some time past, has been looking with longing eyes upon several fat municipal and county offices. The political aspirant, after treating Mr. R. several times, proposed a game of ten-pins, which was accepted, but the political aspirant managed to let his country friend beat him in the games, and otherwise made the evening so pleasant that his friend missed the 4 o'clock accommodation train, and so time passed The Senate, that sleepy body of individuals what perturbed just now, owing to what is termed.

THE DESCRIPTION PROCERDINGS of the Minister of Agriculture. This important officer of the Crown is taking an active part in the course of a Ministerial candidate in the course of the Crown is taking an active part in the course of a Ministerial candidate in the course of the Crown is taking an active part in the course of a Ministerial candidate in the course of the Crown is taking an active part in the course of the Crown is taking an active part in the course of the Crown is taking an active part in the course of the Crown is taking an active part in the course of the Crown is taking an active part in course of the Crown is taking an active part in the course of the Crown is taking an active part in the course of the Crown is taking an active part in the course of the Crown is taking an active part in the course of the Crown is taking an active part in the course of the Crown is taking an active part in the course of the Crown is taking an active part in the course of the Crown is taking an active part in the course of the Crown is taking an active part in the course of the Crown is taking and active part in the course of the Crown is taking and the Crown is t accommodation train, and so time passed until near time for the 11 o'clock mail train

SHODDY SHOES.

Some interesting secrets of the New England shoe trade are divulged in a recent article in the Boston Commercial Bulletin. It says: "The ingenuity which the manufacturers display, and the success they meet in giving the best look to a shoe at the least possible cost is remarkable. There is made for the Western trade a prodigious quantity of what are termed the 'women's serge pollsh shoe." A good article can scarcely be made at \$1.00 per pair, yet orders are filled at \$1.10 and \$1.15, and sometimes as low as \$5 cents. Yet these shoes look as well as the higher priced ones, and, to order to do it, they are cheapened the very possible way.—In liming, trimming, stitching, in the hows and eyelets, and particularly in the sole, the cost of the sole in the inferior goods being reduced from 23 to 8 cents. These soles are known as 'pancake,' and the article itself as a 'shoddy, shoe.' The workmanship is also inferior, being done hurriedly." The Bulletin almits that some of these shoes are worth the price paid for them, "if worn in the house or inside rubbers," but others are "really not worth the case they are packed in."

DRIED-APPLE WHISKY. DRIED-APPLE WHISKY.

Chapense Leader.

A correspondent, writing from Hayward, the metropolis of Last Chance District, says: "I meandered over to Whipple's saloon. The proprietor was standing in front of his abanty inspecting a lot of quartz, but dropped the rocks and led the way inside, remarking: 'The boys call this the Stock Exchange, because every miner coming in town brings in specimens of some new lead, and deposits them in that pfle there. Have entition?' I accepted his kind invitation and imbibed a slight decoction that would purzle the most expert chemist to fully analyze. I never tasted anything like it before, and sincely hope that I shall never hereafter. "That sir, resumed Whipple, 'is the Recorder's office for the Foaser District, 'pointing to an inverted candle-box salled to the log wall for a deak. While I was inspecting this piece of furniture, Whipple put a pan of dried apples upon the fire to staw, and then I began pumping him shout prospects in the district, and inceeded beyond my expectations. In fact, I couldn't get in a word edgeways. He set forth the great geographical advantages they enjoyed over the entire world, going to the extent of assuring me that they soon expected to have a suring me that they soon expected to have a suring me that they soon expected to have a suring me that they soon expected to have a suring me that they soon expected to have a suring me that they soon expected to have a suring me that they soon expected to have a suring me that they soon expected to have a suring me that they soon expected to have a suring me that they soon expected to have a suring me that they soon expected to have a suring me that they soon expected to have a suring me that they soon expected to have a suring me that they soon expected to have a suring me that they soon expected to have a suring me that they soon expected to have a suring me that they soon expected to have a suring me that they soon expected to have a suring me that they soon expected to have a suring me that they soon expe

Custom-House, and that the city would be a port of entry. Of gold there was so limit in Last Chance—they had it all, while other districts were burren. The finest farming land, the biggest timber, the purest water, the best whisky, and the pluckiest of men, abounded right in Last Chance District. How long he would have continued I know not, but a stranger entered and called for a drink. Whipple dodfed behind the counter, but in my full view, strained the apple-juice into a pitcher, poured in a quantity of water, squirted in a little stuff from a small vial, poured the mixture into the bottle, shook it well, and placed it on the counter, with the remark: "It's a little warm; just sot it by the fire to keep it from freezing." The stranger guiped down a good four ingers, dropped a quarter upon the counter, wiped off his chin, and departed.

"Fact is, pard, said Whipple, as he came from the bar, and backed up to the fire-place, 'that fellow don't know good liquor from bad. If I had given him the kind you drank he never would have appreciated it. The stranger and I both drank from the same bottle. 'Now, if I can raise my profits, and still give entire saits faction, ain't I right?' Of course I measured."

knew of any man who wanted to nire a ger man to spade up his garden.

WE ARE SEVEN. Buringson Bankeye.

I met a little Democrat,
A gray-baired little lad,
Who orped his eye and heaved a sigh,
Superlatively sad.

"Wherefore," I asked, "these dismal sighs.
That aspirate to Heaven?"
He brushed the tear-drops from his eyes,
And said, "We are but seven! "Three of us from the House are come,

"Why should that worry you?" I said;
"Do you want to be eleven?"
But he dismally shook his gray old head
And answered, "We are seven."

"Now, I'm blowed." I said. "if I can see What cause that is for grievin'." "It's cause enough," responded he, and groaned, "we are but seeven." "Explain," I said, "why such a thing Your beart to tears is movin'?" And his quavering voice had a mouraful ring, As he said, "We are but soovin."

"It is the President," he said,
"For which we all are strivin',"
"And you are left" He shook his head—
"Because we are but siven.

"On a simple motion to adjourn
We can get the sight we're cravin':
But, oft as it come to a legal tarn,
Alas, we're only savin." "We are shut outside of the gates," he said,
"Of the Presidential Heaven;
And a nightmare of figures haunts my head,
The trio of 8-2-7."

"The laureste, being unable to think of a new rhyme for "seven," had to make "seven "rhyme with the other words, which does just as well and if more Ten-nysonian.

BLACK-HILLS STORIES.

Plack-Hills STORIES.

Firginia City (Nea.) Enterprise.

A party of miners in the Black Hills recently compared eyes and ears over a camp-fire. One said: "When I was coming to the Hills I looked for Indians until I could see a mosquito a mile away." Another said that his eyes were week but he could have made impring a cound.

weak, but he could hear gnats jumping around on the rocks four miles off. The next man had listened for Indians until he heard the mounlistened for Indians until he heard the mountain-sheep light on their horns in the Big-Horn Mountains, 300 miles away. The fourth, with his head on his pillow, had strained his ear until he heard the Chinese nailing up tea-boxes. The fifth, in crossing the Rocky Mountains, had found a petrified forest,—big trees turned into solid stone. As he loitered on the edge, a deer started across the valley, and was transformed in a moment into solid stone. A bird flew past him, and, perching upon a tree, began to sing. Suddenly the bird was changed to stone. The song she was singing was also petrified, hanging down from the beak of the bird,—a cold, cold stone. Souther was

TRYING IT ON.

New Fort Tribune.

Two Fifth avenue belles, as a practical test of the generosity of their friends, dressed themselves in old clothes, and as the shades of night selves in old clothes, and as the shades of night were falling went out upon the svenue and solicited aims of every gentleman they met. A shake of the head or a muttered remark that they were "busted" was all that was vouch-safed by the greater number of passers-by. Their masquerading lasted an hour, they met nearly all their acquaintances, they gainet only ten cents, and though fair to see even in their poor attre, no Cophetua asked these maids to share his fortune. They then turned their attention to the houses on the avenue, and their success furnished a striking commentary on the modern proverb that charity begins and ends at home. A crust of bread was all that could be spared from the tables of Dives. These damsels had much sport in getting beneath the crust of conventionality, and pronounced their experience superior even to private theatricals.

THE FOUR-YEAR-OLD'S PRAYER.

Rochester Democrat.

Her father has been away from the city on her father has been away from the city on business for two weeks, and the mother has taught the little one to conclude her evening prayers with "and please watch over my papa." Last evening the little lady solemnly clapped her hands and said, "Please watch over my papa, and you'd better keep an eye on mamma, too!"

to not time to tell you the whole thing, as I find difficult to retain my feelings, but the point this: I have practiced law fifteen years to Oregon, and you may hang up a retainer of \$15 on the top branch of the tallest fir tree in the State, and the whole bar of Oregon will clim for it. Good day, gentlemen. He, he, he?"

AFTER THE SHOW.

behind the counter, but in my full view, strained the apple-luice into a pitcher, poured in a quantity of water, squirted in a little stuff from a small vial, poured the mixture into the bottle, shook it well, and placed it on the counter, with the remark: 'It's a little warm; just sot it by the firs to keep it from freezing.' The stranger guiped down a good four fingers, dropped a quarter upon the counter, wiped off his chin, and departed.

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THE MAN WITH THE ARSENIC.

Detroit Free Fres.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a haggard tooking stranger entered a saloon on Grand River avenue and asked for a glass of beer. When his nickel had been raised into the till the saloonist took a seat and began reading a newspaper.

"Here is my last nickel!" solemuly began the stranger. "When I swallow this beer I am a beggar and an outcast. The world does not care for me—why should I care for the world! I will mit poison with this, my last glass!"

He turned to the man with the paper, but the saloonist didn't seem to care.

Biplemas, Medals, and Reports Held Back

—What the Omiciah Say.

PHILADRIPHIA, Feb. 18.—Although nearly five months have elapsed since the official and houncement of the awards to exhibitors at the Centennial Exhibition, and over three months have passed since the closing of the world's fast, not a single enthition, and over three months have passed since the closing of the world's fast, not a single enthities. This is no fault of the hard the paper with the paper and in the reports and finished their labors—with a few exceptions—months and on their exhibitor. This is no fault of the long of the world's and months ago, but of the Centennial

beggar and an outcast. The world does not care for me—why should I care for the world? I will mit poison with this, my last glass!"

He turned to she man with the paper, but the saloonist didn't seem to care.

"es: I will poison myself and die in my tracks!" exclaimed the stranger in a lond voice.

The man with the paper didn't look up.

"So here goes to end my worthless self!" continued the stranger, as he took our a paper and poured a white powder into the glass.

"Farewell! cold world, farewell: Let them bury me in the sunshime or the shadow—I care not!"

He drank his beer, but the saloonist had his nose close to the paper and was spelling out a big word. The stranger started for the door, but, too mad to contain himself, he returned and demanded:

"Will you sit there and see me poison myself and never utter a word!"

"Have you taken poison?"

"Have! I just swallowed a fatal dose of arsenie!"

"Have you taken poison?"

"Have let it stranger by the neck and dragged him into a closet at the back end of the room, saying, as he locked the door:

"Glad you took arsenic, as ft lesves the body in a moist, limber condition?"

The stranger yelled and pounded, and explained that he had only swallowed a little chall; bowdered up, and after half an hour he was let out.

"You have robbed me of \$42!" bitterly exclaimed the saloonist, as he led the man to the door and was afterwards heard saking a boy if he knew of any man who wanted to nire a gentleman to spale up his garden.

"You have robbed me, and now——!"

But the stranger is gland to the saloonist, as the led the man to the door and was afterwards heard saking a boy if he knew of any man who wanted to nire a gentleman to spale up his garden.

"GO WEST, YOUNG MAN."
To the Editor of The Tribune.
WILLIAMSON COUNTY, Texas, Peb. 18.—The Williamson County, Texas, Feb. 18.—The question is squarely before the American cities,—and I might as well say before the American people,—What is to be done with the accumulating masses of poor people that are growing poorer, lazier, and wickeder every day! The prisons are full, the alms-houses are running over, the streets are infested, and country highways are possessed by every shade of non-producing character from the stalwart murderer and robber for money to the puny, perishing beggar for bread. It is an experience new to this country, but familiar to every old mationthis country, but familiar to every old nationality of the earth, and one that has cankered and

beggar for bread. R. is an experience new to this country, but familiar to every old nationality of the earth, and one that has cankered and rotted out some, as it may and will our own, unless vigorously met and handled in season. Muscle must produce bread, or it will be employed in crime. Brains must find legitimate employment or they will concoct evil. No society is healthy while infested with human versuin. No State is and that tolerates tramporth work, elevads, more premoty is swork—and. Let such legislation be had as requires at the hands of every man, woman, and child a visible means of support,—some occupation,—or jurnative one, and huminost is as a penalty. Then let every city spend a little share of its taxes received in the purchase, in the country, of work shops, with just the barret necessities by way of lodging, kitchen, and dining-room facilities, and there and upon the stream and public improvements put all convicted differs, tramps, vagrants, and petty thereas to sook, and make it work—work under rigid scrutings and for profitable. The provided is the stream and the st

That I will do at another time. Braz. A. R.

Election Frauds in St. Louis.

St. Louis Republican, Ach 20.

The testimony printed elsewhere, as taken before the Court of Appeals yesterday, in the Scheme and Charter case, develops new and startling frauds on the part of the opponents of those measures. The evidence so far relates altogether to two precincts of the Fifth Ward, and shows nearly every species of rascality ever practiced by corrupt men at elections. The judges were not sworn at either politing place. At the Eastern Precinct, after substituting ballots against the charter for ballots cast for it, adding ballots to the number actually cast, etc., one of the judges took the ballots cast for it, adding ballots to the number, actually cast, etc., one of the judges took the ballots on home with him and then went off to a meeting. While he was away, his colleagues, going to his house, took the ballots out of the box and proceeded to a place on the isree where the books were fixed up to correspond with the frauds that had been practiced during the day. In this way the majority ugainst the Scheme and Charter was swelled between three and four hundred. At the Middle Precinct the figures in the certificate of the election judges were altered, and the hummers thus secured another hundred or so. The testimony exhibits in glaring light the utterly shameless and andactous manner in which the mefarious work was accomplished.

A UCTION SALES EVERY TURSDAY, THURS-A CUTION SALES SERVED TO A M., by WESTON & CQ.

TOR SALES—GREAT BARDAINS—A CAR-LOAD OF horres just from the country this day, at for all sectors in the country this day, at for all sectors from 1.000 to 1.000 posmiss; warranted sound; one cet's trial given. All kinds of carriages, coupes, rock-away, phaetons, side-bars, top delivery wagons, etc. was a country of the country of t

A SPECIAL BARGAIN-A FINE TONE ROSEwood 7% octave planeforte, with agrade, Pyeneth
action, overstring bass, Annidounic case, rich carved
teps and lyre; price, \$250. E. T. HARTIN, 154 State.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS AND ENTEY ORIGANS
for sale and for rent; lowest prices and candest terms
in the clip. STORY & CAMP. 211 State-e.

OFTY BEAU ESTATE. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

OR SALE-FARM OF SO ACRES, ALL TILLABL cheap or will exchange for stock of drugs. A see M B G, Box 122 Crescent City, III. WANTED-A BUSINESS BLOCK: WILL GIVE house and 60-feet lot clear, and assume moderate acumbrance. J. M. PESTANA, 128 Dearborn-st.

TO SENT.—SLEGANT MARSLE FRONT, 10 ROOMS, as batters between his and cold water. 27.50.

Eagast marine obterance, not and cold water. 27.50.

Eagast marine obterance, not and cold water. 27.50.

Eagast marine obterance, in rooms, modern improvements, 240.

It rooms, modern improvements, 240. 2 stores regreen, all sear Improvements, 240. 2 stores regreen, and a sear In-room obtained attack front in the cold of the cold of

CHARLES N. HALE, 150 Emetologh of.

TO HENT-\$15. PER MONTH WILL RENT LARGE house, No. 10 Harvard-st., with large grounds. Inquire at 250 Western 2v.

TO HERT-A BASEMENT KITCHEN, DINING-TOOM, etc., unfurnished to well-to-do parties who will set a good table; o-ware and few others will found. New stone-frost house, 21 Throop-st.

TO RENT-ELEGANT HOMES CHEAP-A FRW houses of those face blocks built by as on Monrost, Oakies and Warren, ave. East free to good parties until May 1 on taking a lease for one year thereafter, POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-3s. TO BENT-BOOMS

TO RENT-PARTIES TAKING NEW STONE OCTA-gon-front house will rent andersiabed, with or eith-out board, the entire floor over parior to nice people only. References exchanged. No. 31 Throop-st. TO RENT-NICELY-PURNISHED ROOMS AT RE-duced prices. Apply 8t Room 30, 113 East Ran-TO RENT-FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED and of the very chean, in first block, corner of Rendish and Dearcorn etc., Apply at Room 84.

TO BENT-STORES, OFFICES, ETC. TO BENT-TO A FIRST-CLASS FLORIST, THE old established stand 500 West Madison at Apply at Ormsby's photographic studie on the premises.

TO BENT-4 VERY NICE STORES AND BASEments on northeast corner of Harrison and Jefferson-stal 3 living rooms and kitchen in rear of stores; all for \$30 per month; Snished by April 1. Apply at premises on Saturday or Monday from 10 to 13 a. m. CLARK.

WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-ONE OR TWO FURNISHED State price. Address A 5. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FACTORY OR BUILD-tay for light manufacturing: location so, consequence, if at low rent. Apply at 39 South Water-st. FINANCIAL

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, honds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., new Cisrk. Room 5 and 6. Established 1884.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Considerals; money loaned on houses on leased ground or furnisture without removal. 181 Randolphis, Room 8.

BALDWIN, WALKER CO., HAVE MONEY TO HOMOS OF PRIVATE OF THE PRIVA M ONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICA-M go and vicinity at current rates; funds in hand. MEAD & COE, 155 Labsile. st. MONEY TO LOAN AT 7 AND 8 PED CENT: ALSO at 9 per cent in sums of \$1,000. JOHN. H. AVERY & CO., 150 Labelle-st. MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, or on good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, 118 Handolph-st., Room 3. M ONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OVAR \$1,000 AT the lowest market rates. J. HENRY EOFF, 14 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-94.

M ONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT OVER M. 20,000, on good Chicago property, 8 and 9 per cent. F. A. HENSHAW, 84 Degreen-8t., floom 4. TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT AT 8 AND 9 PER cent upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 39 Portland Block, 107 Dearborn st. WANTED—85,000 FOR SIX MONTHS: NO OB-jection to several parties. Will fully secure prin-cipal and interest, and, besides, reserve for the leader or lenders a very valuable business advantage. None but principals need answer. I so, Tribune office.

in one chase. Apply to WESTON & OO., 198 and 198 Rast Washington & THE BEST BUSINESS CHANCE EVER OFFERED. THE BEST BUSINESS CHANCE EVER OFFERED. A fortune of many thousands to be realized, and can by any single gentleman disposed to travel any summit intelligent man who can be sufficient to the summit intelligent man who evertime for out \$1,000 to carry out the object of all \$25,000; request an interview which meeter out at \$25,000; request an interview which meeter of the \$25,000; request an interview which we have office.

W ANTED—A MIDDLE AGED GENTLEMAN. A pool business man, with \$1,000 or \$8,000 cash to invest in a gestuine paying business. Call or address 198 South Carry etc. Rosen \$2,000 cash to invest in a gestuine paying business with mock on hand which alone is work more than that sum. C \$2, Tribute office.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES—DO NOT HE SWINDLED by "shysters" and "parties without responsibility chilening the shiflift to perform what is well known to belliegal. You throw sway time and mosey. Our facilities are not surpassed by the man in the contry. Historic Swindled by the land in the contry. Historic OMEGY, IS Washington-st. Room 19.

Divorces LEGGLET AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every state and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Besidence unnecessary. For after decree; 12 years experience. A. GOODRICCH, Les Desartors-st.

NOTICE—I AM THE ONLY PERSON OBTAINING Court. It also refer to Circle of Court and business men in Chicago. G. R. SIMS, 67 Ashiand Block, Chicago.

EXCHARGE-FRAME HOUSE OF S BOOMS, IN good condition, on leased ground, for hurse and baggy, plane, or other good property. Ho Dearborner, FRED L. RIMMES,

MOBIGAGES-PARTIES OWNING CITY PROPerty ander forecourse can trade equality for valuable farming land. Address by mail only; give full description, street, and number. P. D. CHENEY, van Peit, Hall & Co., Chicago.

A GENTS WANTED TO TAKE AGENTS GUIDE. A fourth year circulation over 10,000; 2 mention, 10 cents. JAMES P. SCOTT, 6. Dearborn et.

A GENTS WANTED—"EXPERIENCE OF A NEW ACCOUNTY OF THE CONTROL OF A NEW ACCOUNTY OF THE CONTROL OF THE C

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN IN MILWAUKER

would file to correspond with one or more young
ladies residing in Calcago between the ages of 18 and 25
object, "128." Address D W H, Tribujae office.

PERSONAL—I AM THANKFUL TO YOU. ELL.

MERICAN CYCLOFEDIA, 18 VOL. (ARV), 200 the and stationary engines, believe, say entitle for her return.

A MERICAN CYCLOFEDIA, 18 VOL. (ARV), 200 the and stationary engines, believe, say entitle for her return.

A (cost two); Deciman 20 real (elegant copy); 200; and content of the return of the

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED-A FIRST-RATE GERMAN CLORES,
by. lequire at 198 forth Wells a. WAFTED-A GOOD BOT TO WORK IT STOR and one also for factory. Apply at 42 State-at.

WANTED-A MAN COMPETENT TO A MAN

WANTED — A TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR Minaccota and North lows; commission and particular paid; must have best of references. Address 5 12. Tribune office.

WANTED—RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMAN TO sell combination particular and bias measure to the trade. Apply before \$120. WHITING, 85 Dearborn-st., Boom 8. WANTED-AN ACTIVE WORKING MAN II seek country town, to lake an excellence for the seek country town, to lake an excellence for the seek ticle; particulars free. W. LOVERIN, BOX 2681, St. Louis, Mo. At Hoosen 7 Berke's Hotel Satarday, backwas 7 and p. m., or address Stall, Dwight, Ill.

W ANTED—A BOY WHO WHITTES A GOOD HAND AND ANTED ANY NUMBER OF INTELLIGEN CO. Tribune office.

WANTED—ANY NUMBER OF INTELLIGEN That will sell whereast, in every county, for an article that will sell whereast, in every county, for an article mannel worth 30 to any family.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG AND with good recommendation, who can depress of the sell of the sell whereast and the sell whereast and the sell of the

WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO eral housework in a small private family: Je gian or Swede preferred. Apply at 1187 State three days, in the morning.

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WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GEVERA
HOUSE WORK WAGES SE Apply at 104 Vincense a
WANTED-COMPETENT SECOND GIEL, GOO
av., before it. WANTED-COMPETENT SECOND GIRL IN a small private family; no Irish aced acely, Call at 279 Ontario-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WET SURSE. AP-all orders a. m.

WANTED—WET-NURSE. CALL AT DR. S. P.
M. HEDER, 414 Centre-st. Office hours, 8 to 10
a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

WANTED-THERE GOOD GIRLS TO WORK IN factory. Apply at 42 State-st. SPIUATIONS WANTED-MALE. BOOK Keepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FOUND HAN IN A first-class grain commission buse; world lean employer \$2,000 or \$2,000 if well secured. Belary small at hiral Address Cell. Firbance office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OP experience in result resty, made ciching or gracery store. First-class references. Address E. Al-FRED. care 128 and 120 Clarks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG man; will cheerfully do say kind of rook; salessessing will cheerfully do say kind of rook; salessessing will be seen to be a supplyed. Address is of, Tritians office.

SITUATION WANTED—WOULD LIKE TO MAKE arrangement for the season with some steamboat or transportation company for a position as clerk, differ on boat or at dock. First-class references and bonds to any desired amount. Address I. d., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG CAPABLE. boy, 18 years old in a store or office; has had experience, and can give the best of city references is willing to work hard. Address D. & care Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG CAPABLE. CITUATION WANTED-BY A FOUNG MAX OF THOMS.

If in a stern or commission house to learn; househost; can give city reference as it housely as capability; is a worker. Address Mt. Tribune cales.

Conchimen, Tehansters, etc.
SITUATION WANTED-AS COACHMAN. APPLY
at 155 Augusta-st. outh Side.

H HOUSE,

Per week.

COOMS AT

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STATE

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aires a position with a responsible house in either or al the above lines. J. C. BLACKWOOD, Camden, N. J.

North Side.
CITUATION WANTED BY A GIRL IN SMALL
O private family; would like to travel with a family,
Address E 28, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GIRLS TO gether, references given. Call or address 200 Me Gregor-st. Gregor's.

STUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG BIRL TO do light general housework, or second work. Address Bed. Tribune office.

STUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD RITCHES girl. Apply at 801 Webseh-ev.

Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN Wanted Standinavian or German female helpiled at G. UUSKE some, So Mitwattes.

Miscelimacous.

Miscellameous.

CITUATION WANTED—A FRENCH LADY, WITH
D a passable knowledge of English, desires a pilice as lady's companion. Address Mrs. L. Cahkosh, Wis, care the Hog. P. Sawyer.

Warnated MISCRLLANEOUS INT MUSE DR LITTLE 108 SOUTH CLARE-ST., CURES CAN-expelled in three hours. Office privage. FIRE! FIRE! GO TO THE FIRE STORE FOR PIRE! PIRE!!-00 TO THE PIRE STORE FOR A vest worth \$1.50 for 50 cents, at 168 South Clark-st. PIRE! FIRE!:—GO TO THE FIRE STORE FOR A fine cost and vest; former price \$25, now \$18.50. Clark-st.

PIRE! FIRE!!—60 TO THE FIRE STORE FOR FOR A fine all-wool cassimers suff, former price \$20, now \$10. 100 front Clark. PIRE! FIRE!—GO TO THE PIRE STORE FOR LAND OF SUIT OF S NORTH CHARLES -- OO TO THE FIRE STORE FOR A CHARLES FIRES -- OO TO THE FIRE STORE FOR A CHARLES FIRES -- OO TO THE FIRE STORE FOR A child of clothes worth \$25 for \$12.60, at 160 South Clark 45. F wool cassimers pasts, from \$2.00 and up, at less south Clark at.

PirRe' Firsh!—He sure That TOU Are IN Firsh Firsh Store when you wish to boy dotting, at the per cent below cost, at his South Clark at.

I will give For A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-than heads hill it a done-bill, payable in board, at one of the most delightful somety receives in Wichards. House of the most delightful with the payable in board, at one of the most delightful to the payable in board, at one of the most delightful to the payable in Wichards. House of the most delightful to the payable in the payable in board, at one of the most delightful to the payable in the payable in the most delightful to the payable in the payable in the payable in the most delightful to the payable in the payable

The Tribune.

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kandolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. En agenogal of the Oate's Comic Opera Company
La Jolie Parfumente. McVicker's Theatre. Indian street, between Dearborn and State. Encuent of Miss Lettis Alien. "Crabbed Age."

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Hall, No. 122 LaSaile et. Special Communication this (Friagy) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for work on the E. A. Dogree, Visitors fraternally invited. By order of the W. N. TICEER Sec. WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M.—Spetal Convecation this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock for work on the Royal Arch Degree. Visiting Companions cordially invited. By order A. J. GUILFORD, H. P.

COVENANT LODGE. No. 528. A. F. and A. M. pecial Communication this (Friday) evening at 7 stock, at Corinthian Hall, 187 East Kinzie vt. Wo n the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethrea cordialty ited. By order of the M. M. W. Kittit, See

WAIDANSIA LODGE, No. 160, A. F. and A. M.— Regular Communication this (Friday) evening, Feb. 23, at the Masonic Hall, 73 Monroe-st. Per order J. C. HOWELL, Sec.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1877.

The Illinois Senate yesterday passed the bill appropriating \$51,000 for the completion of the dam at Copperas Creek, a work of prime necessity for the improvement of navigation in the Illinois River. The merits and aportance of the measure are so thoroughly aderstood and so generally recognized that are should be no uncertainty as to the prompt passage of the bill by the House.

Jobbers and schemers in Indianapolis have fastened their grippers and fangs upon the prosperity of that municipality, and have about secured legislative approval of a contract whereby the Common Council of Indianapolis is to ican the credit of that city to a stock-yard company to the extent of \$500,000. Four-fifths of the victimized populace are said to recognize the monstrous unright-counsess of the project. ness of the project.

destined to create a breeze among the sons of Erin. A number of leading Home-Rulers refuse to take part in the funeral demonstra ions, and Cardinal CULLEN denies permission for the remains to lie in state in the Dublin Cathedral. There are plenty of churches, however, which will receive the coffin of the departed Fenian leader, and the funeral is certain to be an imposing affair.

sure of political affairs which have monopotion and interest in Congress, the fact has almost been lost sight of that suitaturday of this week he will ask that business be suspended in order that fitting eulogies may be pronounced upon the life and character of the lamented Speaker of the House.

The arguments in the Oregon case having been concluded, the Commission yesterday afternoon went into secret session, but adjourned until to-day, with the understanding the deciding vote shall be taken at o'clock p. m. An opportunity is now presented for certain Democratic newspapers to assert that, insanuch as the Oregon case has already been practically decided, the mem-They have said about everything else that was abusive and scandalous, and they might as well improve the few remaining chances.

man Parliament yesterday, expressed the opinion that the peace of Europe will not be opinion that the peace of Europe will not be broken in consequence of the Eastern complications, basing that opinion upon the belief that the united demands of the Powers upon Turkey for guarantees of reform will be complied with by the Porte, and war thus be complied with by the Porte, and a averted. His Majesty, however, took occa-zion to add the significant remark that his Government will continue to exercise its in-fluence in behalf of the Christians in Turkey, and of the preservation of the peace of Europe, but, " above all things, strengthening its own good relations with the Governments allied or otherwise friendly to it."

by the Democratic repeaters and ballot-box stuffers who were intrusted with the job pesterday made a pledge that hereafter they will serve as judges of election whenever ap-pointed, and without regard to the injury of their private business. It is a wholesome resolution, and might be taken with adons. It might even be advisable to

It is said that Judge Chirrono has an nounced that he will not vote to receive the vote of Chours, but will vote to receive but two of Oregon's Electoral votes, excluding both Chours and Warrs. This policy, which will probably be adopted by all the give employment to the idle common labor-ers. What would be the effect of it? Let

WHERLER will receive the three Electoral votes which the people of Oregon decided should be cast for the Republican candidates, and that the House will not have the opportunity of electing TILDEN. The rule in reference to eligibility laid down in the Florida and Louisiana cases will undoubtedly be followed in the Oregon case, and by the same

Some of the Solons of the Springfield Legislature are taking a pin-hook view of the proposition to establish a Board of three Fish Commissioners for this State. The ob-jections made to it would indicate that the objectors have never got beyond fishing for minnows, and that they still carry the worms in their mouth when they start out on an angling expedition. The fact is, that it is high time for Illipois to imitate the example of its neighboring States and give proper encouragement to the great and productive industry of fish-culture. There is no way in which so abundant and excellent a food-supply can be assured as by keeping up the stock of fish in the lakes and running waters. The expense is insignifi-cant compared to the results. The first step proper to be taken is to provide for Commisers, whose services are to be given gratis and whose annual expenses are limited by the proposed law to \$300 for the entire Board. These Commissioners are necessary to receive the fish-spawn distributed by the General Government, to locate hatching and preeding establishments, and to provide some general system for propagating the fish native to the waters of this region and introducing new varieties. The bill seems to

It has been very difficult to make Democrats comprehend the question at issue in regard to the Louisiana controversy which the Electoral Commission has had to pass upon.

Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON gives this terse and exact definition of the duties of the Arbitration Tribunal : "It is to count the Electoral vote, and not to count the votes by which the Electors were elected." If the Commis-sion had entered upon the labor of counting the votes by which the respective Electoral claimants were elected, they could not, by any amount of assiduity, have completed it during the year 1877. They would not have got through one of the bulldozed parishes before the 4th of March. Just imagine how long it would take the Democratic lawyers to explain to the satisfaction of the Commission how it happened that not one Republican vote in East Feliciana Parish was cast for HAYES for President, PACKARD for Governor, for the Republican candidate for Congress, or memhepublican candidate for Congress, or mem-bers of the Legislature or county officers! And this, too, in face of the fact that there were 2,147 ardent Republicans registered as voters, and only 1,066 Democrats. How did it occur that the Democrats, not content with excluding the colored Republicans fro the polls, returned nearly twice their party strength? Was this astounding result caused by ballot-box stuffing or by compelling colored Republicans to vote the bull-dozer's ticket? The Republicans confidently alculated on receiving at least 1,000 majorthat strong Republican county, but they did not get a solitary vote, while the Democrats polled 1.786 votes for their whole ticket Do the Democratic editors and Congressional demagogues who are ranting and raving and blackguarding and libeling the members of the Arbitration Board think they could have explained and justified this obvious and

1877. 'The job which the Democrats cut out for them was the labor of years. JOHN TYLER, JR.'S, BALLOON.

Mr. JOHN TYLER, Jr., the not very re

markable son of a not very remarkable Pres

transparent villainy? They would have been

covered with confusion (but not shame) in

their miserable attempt to support the

scoundrelism. But, however willing the

gone through one-tenth of the disputed pre-

cinets and parishes by the 4th of March.

Arbitrators might have been to count and

ident, has discovered a remedy for the pros-tration of industry, which he hastens to contribute to the New York Tribune. The general features of his remedy is for the Government to come with its resources to the rescue of the unemployed, and commence the building of canals north, south, east and west. The ingredients of his remedy are a Governmental investment of a thousan million, an annual taxation of fifty mil ion, the leveeing of the Mississippi, the James River & Kanawha Canal, the Tennessee, Georgia & Alabama Canal, a canal around Niagara Falls on the American side, sippi, an inland coast-canal from Texas to Florida, a Southern railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and numerous other public improvements, including, we presume, a railroad to the moon and a shipcanal from Alaska to the Pole. Set all this in motion, and then everyone will be happy.
Mr. John Tyler, Jr., may at least be credited with having set afloat the largest balloon that has yet been started, even in these kite flying days. His scheme necessitates the hying days. The scheme necessitates the selling by the Government of a thousand million of bonds at 5 per cent, provided they will sell at that per cent, and the raising of an annual tax of \$50,000,000 in addition to the present onerous taxation. How is it to be raised? Certainly not by an increase of tariff, for the tariff is already too high, for revenue and imports are falling off rapidly. It must be raised, therefore, on internal revenne taxes,—taxes on incomes. manufac-tures, trades, and occupations; in other words, he would restore the odious war taxes which have but recently been repealed by universal demand. This would be one effect of Mr. Tylen's balloon. There are debt of two thousand seven hundred and fifty millions, and, after twelve years, with the utmost possible production of the country, this amount has been reduced to two thousand one hundred millions and now somes Mr. John There, Jr., with a proposition to replace all that has been paid off, and, by adding another thousand million. saddle upon the people a debt of three thousand one hundred millions. The interest upon the debt has been reduced from one hundred and forty-seven millions to ninety-eight millions. Now he would add fifty millions to the interest account and bring it eight millions. Now he would add fifty millions to the interest account and bring it up to the old standard again. This is the precious legacy which Mr. John Trien, Jr., proposes to send down to our children.

The object of Mr. John Trien, Jr., is to

turers would have to pay their hands a little more. Then the downhill grade would be a steep and rapid one. Imports would increase and exports fall off. The value of money would decrease. Finetuations in values would set in. Speculation would become rampant. Then the bubble would burst, all its demoralizaand panic, with all its demoralization, would be upon us with worse
ravages than the last one. The works once
finished, the speculators, and rings, and
Credit-Mobiliers would steal the money, and
a carnival of villainy, stealing, swindling,
and general immorality would be triumphantly inangurated.

phantly inaugurated. TYLER, Jr., proposes? In the first place, he would levee the Mississippi River from St. Louis or Cairo to its delta, and enter upon the futile, foolish, impossible task of confining its waters within embankments, which in the day of its fluvial wrath would be no more protection than ant-hills. Every wise and scientific engineer in the country knows and scientific engineer in the country knows that the only way of protecting its banks is to open more outlets and lower the bed of the river by turning it through as many channels as possible, instead of restraining its mighty volume within sediment banks. Not all the resources of the United States and not all the efforts of puny man can ever prevent the overflow of the Father of Waters with levees. In this one work hundreds of million are still more abound, and the most absurd of all is the Kanawha, the most impracticable and useless canal route that has ever been proposed since the Chinese commenced ca-nalling. There is not one of these canals that would be allowed to carry freight enough to pay for the locking and ordinary repairs. The railroads running by their side are able to kill the best of them. Even our own canal can do but little against the railroads, which are not in actual competiti with it, but with each other. The report of the Eric Canal business of last year as af-fected by the New York Central Rail-road might be profitable reading to Mr. JOHN TYLES, Jr. After his millions had been squandered upon these canals, they would never pay for the cost of repairs, much les would they pay anything towards princips or interest of the construction. Most chimer ical and ridiculous of all is his proposition for a ship-canal around Niagara Palls on the American side! In the name of all that is dear to a Tyler, what does he want of canal on the American side when the Cana dians are already digging one on their side which will open two weeks earlie and close two weeks later and carry ships through just as cheaply as an American canal could? We do not see the special point to this latter project, unless Mr. JOHN TYLER, Jr., offers it as a bribe for Northern votes to carry out the Southern projects.

If Mr. JOHN TYLER, Jr., wants the Government to go into a communistic arrange-ment to secure labor for the unemployed, there are more feasible projects,—among them the proposition broached at Philadel-phia, that the Government should mark out a list of staple articles of manufacture, such as cotton and woolen fabrics, iron, steel, cutlery, paper, glass, leather, clothing, implements of all descriptions, etc., upon which it would pay a bounty, to be taken out of the general tax, sufficient to pay for losses in shipping goods, thus enabling our manufac-turers to undersell foreign nations and furnish employment for our own people. Carrying out this plan of bounties and drawacks, although it would eventually end a everlasting smash, we should for time at least get back something of value in goods we do not pro-duce. It is at least a more useful proposition than that of Mr. JOHN TYLER, Jr. Perhaps a still better plan for Mr. John ernment the establishment of a vast national infirmary, where all American citizens re gardless of race, sex, color, or previous condition of servitude, who are too lazy or shiftless to work, might go and be supporte without work upon free lunches for life a the expense of the people. There might be a little objection upon the part of the hard workers to be taxed for the benefit of the shiftless, but as Mr. John Tyles, Jr.'s prop osition involves the same principle and thousand times the expense without accom plishing any result whatever, they migh

prefer it to his colossal ballooning operation THE SENATE FINANCE BILL. The Senate Committee on Finance has re-ported a bill which partially proposes to carry out some suggestions by the President in a recent message on the question of spe-cie-resumption. The bill authorizes the issue of \$100,000,000 of bonds, having thirty years to run, and bearing 4 per cent inter est, and to exchange them, in sums not ex-ceeding \$25,000,000 in any one year, at par for legal-tender notes of the United States. The bill further authorizes the issue of silver coin to an amount including the sun ver coin to an amount including the sum heretofore authorized of \$80,000,000, and exchange the same for legal-tender notes, the latter to be applied as bonds now are to the sinking fund required by law.

The amount of silver now authorized is \$50,000,000. This bill, therefore, authorizes an increase of \$30,000,000 to take the place of as many greenbacks. The bonds are to be issued monthly to the sum of \$25,000,000 a year. This bill will therefore furnish a practical test of a long-controverted point.

The bond will be worth in gold of necessity the value of the greenback in gold, plus the interest. The bond, however, will be a form of money, and can be used in large payments in lieu of greenbacks. It will be more convenient for remittance. It can be used in foreign countries. It will afford all persons having money temporarily idle, or held to make future payments, an oppor-tunity to put their currency in the bond, there to draw interest until such time as others. We came out of the War with a needed. The bond, being always of equal debt of two thousand seven hundred and value to the currency, can be used for any value to the currency, can be used for any purpose that currency can be, or can, if required, be converted into currency. Practically, therefore, there will be no contraction produced by the passage of this bill. The bonds themselves will supply the place of the currency for which they have been exchanged, and the silver coin will take the place as currency of the notes for which it will be exchanged. The point gained by this bill is not so much what it provides for as the direction which it gives to the financial policy of the country. It is an additional step towards the restoration of silver coin as a national currency, and it is an indication and an assurance that the paper money of the Government issued under the exigencies of a war is in the course of ultimate extinction. It is a small step, it is true, towards rewring the greenbacks, but it is a step, and once taken and tried will tend greatly to disarm the apprehensions of those

carry out the more radical re

PACIFIC-HAIL SUBSIDY, RESEWED.
Five years ago, Congress, in its last hours, passed the back-pay swindle, and the same Congress passed the bill granting a subsidy of half a million of dollars a year for five years to the Pacific Mail Ocean Steamship Company. Subsequent disclosures revealed the fact that the Company had expended over one million of dollars to procure the passage of the subsidy act. That proceeding was as disgraceful and as shameless as was the backpay business, and, like the back-pay fraud, should have been repealed. This subsidy expires with the present facal year. In the Senate, on Wednesday, when the bill making appropriations for the next facal year was considered, Mr. Senator Hamain moved an appropriation of \$500,000 as a subsidy to the Pacific Mail Company for carrying the mails between San Francisco and China and Japan, and despite the past history of that kind of legislation, and the notorious character of PACIFIC-MAIL SUBSIDY, RENEWED. legislation, and the notorious character of the grant itself, it was adopted by a vote of 27 to 18. There is no apology for this vote. It is a donation to bolster up the credit of a bankrupt corpo ration. The service for which this half a million of dollars is given is nominally for carrying the mail once a month to and from China from San Francisco. From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore there is almost a daily mail to Europe. This mail is carried, and there is a strong competition for the work, for the ocean postage, which is two cents a letter. The whole daily service to Europe does not cost over \$240,-000 a year, which is paid by those who use the mail. All other countries have abs doned the subsidy business, and the only compensation now paid for carrying ocean mails is the proceeds of the ocean postages At this very time there is a steamship com pany on the Pacific Coast engaged on the same route, which offers to carry the mails for the mere ocean postages. But Mr. HAMLIN is no such kind of man as that. He is not dealing with his own money. If he had to buy a new swallow-tail coat he would hardly pay \$500 of his own money for the garment when he could obtain an equally good coat for one-tenth of the money. He, however, was dealing with the public money, and, in the face of a deficiency in the revenue, he did not hesitate to move a donation of half a million of dollars a gratuity of that sum-to a corporation who past legislative history is a record of crime. We suppose that Mr. HAMLIN will move to levy an additional tax on books and reading matter, to raise the money to be given away to this dishonest and insolvent Company. It is but just that the public should have the names of those who voted for this fraud, and the record is as follows:

Maxey, Merrimon, Randolph.

We can understand the pressure of local demands compelling the Senators from California, Colorado, and New York to vote for this gift of the public money; but we fail to understand what special interest the people of Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Kansas have in paying half a million of dollars to carry the mails to China, when the mails could be sent there without cost to the public. Neither do we understand why Sen- prosperity of the Southern States can be store from Florida and New Han Maine and South Carolina, Rhode Island and Virginia, should take such pains to secure a mail service to Japan, that a bounty of half a million of dollars should be paid for it. Of ourse there is a trade. Other subsidies fluence of all legitimate agencies of the Genequally dishonest are to be asked, and reciprocity will probably carry them through also. It is to be hoped that the House of Representatives will promptly reject this appropriation, and by so doing crush out the subsidy for all time to come.

FALL IN PORK. It is well known to all of our commercia readers that a severe downward movement in prices has recently occurred in pork and wheat, which has more or less influenced

nearly all the other produce markets in th same direction. The inciting causes of this break are not so well understood. Indeed there are very few, even among those most deeply interested, who have taken the time to stop and think out the conditions which have determined the march of events, much less take a calm view of the situation, as it is probably a foreshadowing of the future. Both of these deals have been exceedingly

artificial for a long time past. In the case of wheat, we have had the opinion of the West carrying things with a high hand in opposition to the views of all other parts of the civilized world. An undoubted shor crop of wheat in Minnesota and adja-cent States has induced the belief that very high prices could be realized for the dimin-ished surplus. A powerful combination, which has its headquarters in Chicago, took the bull side, and forced up quotations, while the consuming markets resolutely refused to respond. The combination now holds all the wheat of The combination now holds all the wheat of the speculative grade in store in this city, probably most of that in Milwaukee, and is "long" for future deliveries to the extent of several million bushels more. The wholey deal is variously estimated at all the way from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels. Little from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels. Little wheat has come in recently, and it may be that there is little more to come; but it is now whispered that vast quantities of flour are stored up in the West, and intimated as probable that Great Britain can supply all her wants elsewhere at lower prices than those asked by Western holders. Under this condition of things the market has weakened badly, on incorporated city, like the three towns of the provises, however, that in all towns which lie wholly within the limits of the provises of the company of the co as very many people have become sellers for future delivery in the belief that they will be able to buy the property in at a big profit. Trading yesterday was not authorized by the rules of the Board of Trade; but the comparison of views among commercial men, which was all the more free as they had time to talk instead of to trade, indicated a gento talk instead or to trade, indicated a gen-eral expectation of a farther downward movement, and some professed to look for a big decline.

The break in provisions has been far worse

money of the Government issued under the exigencies of a war is in the course of ultimate extinction. It is a small step, it is true, towards retiring the greenbacks, but it is a step, and once taken and tried will tend greatly to disarm the apprehensions of those who have been educated to the belief that a disturbance of the paper money will lead to on all descriptions of hog product. Last where two of these offices are in dispute.

week should witness a decline in rail freights, as is confidently expected by some. As for the pork, it does not yet appear how that is to be consumed. The demand for barreled pork is annually decreasing, while that for salted meats is snormously augmented with each succeeding year.

In both these departments there has been far too much speculation for healthy trade. When the entire stock of wheat and pork in the Northwest changes hands (either nominally or actually) two or three times in a week for months together, the result is a strain which necessarily results in a break somewhere; and the reactions above referred to are only repetitions of similar effects which have many a time been produced by like causes in the past. like causes in the past.

THE "TRICHINE" POLITICIANS. Some of the "bloody-shirt" shrickers, and particularly those who belong to what may be called the triching class of politicians, affect astonishment that THE TRIBUNE should suggest placing MORTON in the chair of presiding officer of the Senate to the end that he may act as President of the United States in case the extreme Democrats defea the count of the vote by the Electoral Com mission before the 4th of March. We are reminded by the maggoty ham and decayed sow-belly office-bummers that THE TRIBUNE has not heretofore been in favor of the Southern "bloody-shirt" policy, and has Southern "bloody-shirt" policy, and has on more than one occasion criticised Mr. Monron and others for their devotion to it. We had not forgotten that fact, and are no more in favor of keeping a lot of carpet-bag and knavish politicians at the South in defiance of the popular will and by the power of Federal bayonets than we have been herefiance of the popular will and by the power of Federal bayonets than we have been here-tofore. Keeping the peace is one thing, but making Governments by the bayonet is something else. But it occurred to us that it would be an apt vindication of the principle of retributive justice if, in case the Democrats should defeat a solemn compact by partidy and recolution, the traitors should perfidy and revolution, the traitors should be dealt with according to their deserts by those who have no faith in reconciliation As Democrats would, in that case, preven the realization of the policy of pacification promised by the Republican party, they would be responsible for the maintenance of the old hostile feeling on both sides and should themselves be forced to partake of its bitterness. It would not be against the South, as a section, that Mr. Morron's vigorous methods would be directed, but against the entire class of perfidious and bulldozing Democrats, class of perfidious and bundless of Presider for preventing the inauguration of Pre-

The ham-and-sow-belly office-bummer who insist upon flaunting the "bloody who insist upon naunting the "bloody shirt" in case of peace and reconciliation just as much as in case of perfidy and vio-lence, forget that they are belying the Re-publican party and maligning President-Elect HAYES. The platform adopted at Cincinnati set forth explicitly that "the permanent ification of the Southern section of the union, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, is a duty to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged." Gov. Harns' interpretation of this declaration gave it additional force. In his letter of acceptance he laid special stress upon the pol-icy of pacification, and, among other things, said: "The moral and national generous recognition of the rights of all by all, -a recognition without reserve or exception ; with such a recognition fully accorded, eral Government, the efforts of the people of those States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local gov-ernment." "If elected," he continued, "I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire, to labor for the attainment of this end." THE TRIBUNE has not the slightest doubt that Mr. Harns will keep his word if inaugurated, the tricking politicians to the contrary notwithstand-ing. If he shall be kept out of his office, however, by Democratic perfidy, the time for reconciliation and pacification will necessarily be delayed, and the "bloodyshirt" politicians will have full swing, and with more justification than they have had for many years. The hopes of the triching office-bummers, therefore, like those of the desperate Democrats, seem to rest mainly upon keeping Mr. Haves out of office by perfidy and fraud.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS BILL. The bill introduced into the State Senate by Mr. KEHOE, to supplement the one passed in the Senate a few days ago, fixing the municipal and town elections on the same day, is commendable and necessary as a whole, and it should have the active aid of the Cook County delegation to push it to a prompt adoption with the emergency clause. Chica-go has a vital interest in this matter. The mere change of the day for holding the town elections will not secure the needed protection from the bummers and ballot-box stuff-ers. It would still be within the power of towns which lie wholly within the limits of an incorporated city, like the three towns of South, North, and West Chicago, there shall be a town voting-place wherever there is a city voting-place; that the election judges appointed for the city election shall likewise have control of the town election; and that separate ballot-boxes shall be provided at every precinct for the deposit of the town tickets.

There is one objection to the bill as it has been reverted which Mr. Kursen should be

There is one objection to the bill as it has been reported, which Mr. Krisor should be at pains to remove before the bill shall be passed. In providing that the returns of the town votes shall be certified by the election

office of Town Clerk, but the man Grasson is a claimant nevertheless, and he will undoubtedly seek to exercise any duties of the position whereby he can be of use to his bummer associates. So Mixx Evans will be anxious to serve on the Canvassing Board, either in his own interest or the interest of some friend or partner. It will be better to constitute the Canvassing Board of the County Clerk and two of the Justices of the Peace whom he may associate with himself for that purpose. This is the Canvassing Board for county elections, and there is no reason why it should not serve for the town elections. In that case there will be no more danger of ballot-box stuffing or false counting after the returns are made than there is in the case of general elections. If there is any legal objection to the County Clerk and Justices acting as a Canvassing Board for town elections, then at least the Town Supervisor (about whose position there is no contest in South Chicago) should be substituted for the Town Clerk or Collector. Amended in one of these two ways, the bill

The Rev. ARTHUR MITCHELL has done wisely in modifying somewhat his views upon the alleged interference by Divine Providence to work a sudden and miraculous Providence to work a sudden and miraculous cure in the case of nervous paralysis from which Mrs. Jeanwitz Robertson was supposed to be suffering for some years. Dr. Mirchell, it will be remembered, was responsible for the impression that took hold of certain people strong of faith that Mrs. Robertson's recovery was the direct result of prayer. This impression, to the extent that it might increase the practice of praying, would not be objectionable, but it might be injurious in that it would lead some simple people to pray from false motives, be injurious in that it would lead some simple people to pray from false motives, and to subsequently denounce and revile prayer because their supplications for direct intervention from Heaven to cure their ills had not been favorably answered. Besides, after it came out that Mrs. Ronzarson had some months before passed herself off on the witness-stand as a Mrs. Davis to give testimouy in behalf of a deprayed son on trial for murder, it might be said by irreverent people that Providence in this case seemed disposed to suspend the operations of nature as a reward for conduct that, at the best, was exceedingly questionable from a moral point of view. Dr. MITCHELL still believes in the woman's illness and cure as she related them, woman's illness and cure as she related them, and also believes that the Crestor may and does sometimes intervene to suspend natural laws to answer the special end of prayer, but he no longer thinks that the present case illustrates any aspect of prayer whatever.
In view of all the circumstances, perhaps it is just as well that Dr. MITCHELL has reached and announced this conclusion.

In the debate upon the South Park bill, pending in the House of Representatives, Mr. HERAIN H. CHESLEY, member from the Forty-fourth District, composed of Clay, Wayne, Richland, Edwards, and Wabash Counties, on fourth District, composed of Clay, Wayne, Richiand, Edwards, and Wabash Counties, on the northeastern line of Egypt, rose and delivered himself of a statement the other day to the effect that he thought "The Chicago Tribuna perhaps a little better than a five-cent novel, but it didn't compare with a dimension of the great novel. It was no authority for anybody, and had, so far as reliability was concerned, passed beyond the pale of decent journalism. Still, he wanted to act intelligently, and would prefer a little more time." We have no disposition to quarrel with Mr. Chislight, and would prefer a little more time." We have no disposition to quarrel with Mr. Chislight, and would prefer a little more time." We have no disposition to quarrel with Mr. Chislight, and would prefer a little more time." We have no disposition to quarrel with Mr. Chislight, and would prefer a little more time." We have no disposition to quarrel with Mr. Chislight, and would prefer a little more time." We have no disposition to quarrel with Mr. Chislight, and would prefer a little more time." We have no disposition to quarrel with Mr. Chislight, and the office of the lameter will be (nearly) 635,500 miles away he is que in diameter; if 107,295,300 miles away he is que in diameter; if 107,295,300 miles away he is que in diameter; if 107,295,300 miles away he is que in diameter; if 107,295,300 miles away he is que in diameter; if 107,295,300 miles away he is que in diameter; if 107,295,300 miles away he is que in diameter; if 107,295,300 miles away he is que in diameter; if 107,295,300 miles away he is que in diameter; if 107,295,300 miles away he is que in diameter; if 107,295,300 miles away he is que in diameter; if 107,295,300 miles away he is que in diameter; if 107,295,300 miles away he is que in diameter; if 107,295,300 miles away he is que in diameter; if 107,295,300 miles away he is que in diameter; if 107,295,300 miles away he is que in diameter; if 107,295,300 miles away he is que in diameter; if 107,295,300 miles away he is que We can readily understand that a five-cent blood-and-thunder novel, the Don's Doings, the Police Gazette, and the obscene criminal column of the Chicago Times would be more apprecia-ble and acceptable to him, and that the columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE would be above the comprehension of a man who has fitted himself for his legislative duties by a vigorous study of the life of "Fanny Campbell, the Female Pirate-Captain," and "Buffalo Bill, the Roaring Bull of the Prairies." It is somewhat of a re-flection, however, upon the intelligence of the district that elected him that it could find no better man than a ten-cent-novel reader. A tenbetter man than a ten-cent-novel reader. A ten-cent-novel reader can hardly help being a ten-cent sort of man in everything else, and this is shown in Mr. Cheshar's case, whose value as a legislator seems to range between the prices of his favorite novels.

Some specimen Democratic logic may be found in the following extract from a Montgomery

in the following extract from a Montgomery (Ala.) newspaper:

The House has already declared that the votes of Florids did not belong to Mr. Haves. The same determination will no doubt be made in the case of Louisiana. And these declarations are declarations of fact, supported by abundant evidence. If the House is, honest in these declarations, it follows that there has been no election by the Electoral Colleges under the forms of law, and it must so declare the fact to be. Then, in accordance with the Constitution, the House of Representatives must proceed to elect a President for the term commencing March 4, 1877. This is its plain duty,—a duty which its members owe to the people they represent, to the Constitution, and to the country. If true to the high trust confided to them, they will discharge this duty like men.

If such a suggestion had been confined to an obscure Southern newspaper, it would not have been worthy of any scrious notice; but, as a matter of fact, it was only a few days later that a similar proposition was actually introduced in

matter of fact, it was only a few days later that a similar proposition was actually introduced in the Democratic caucus. It ignores altogether the law passed by Congress providing for the count of the Electoral vote. This law, for which all the Democrats in the Senate except one, and all the Democrats in the House except eighteen, voted, expressly stipulates that the decision of the Electoral Commission shall be float incleas acts after by the congentrant votes. the decision of the Electoral Commission shall be final unless set aside by the concurrent vote of both Houses of Cougress. The single and unsustained objection of the House of Repre-sentatives, therefore, in no wise vitiates the count, and it would be revolutionary for the House to choose the President when a President had been chosen and declared elected according to law; but perhaps the extremists don't carr anything about that.

Speaking of the South Park Board the Jour-nal says: "But frauds are charged upon the Park Board which, if proven, should sweep it wal says: "But frauds are charged upon the Park Board which, if proven, should sweep it out of existence. Besides, it is contemplated to condemn additional land, adding one or two millions more to our taxes. In our opinion, the park is large enough now for all practicable purposes." Ninety and nine in a hundred taxpayers will agree with the Journal that the park is large enough now, and will resist to the utmost any attempt to enlarge it. It might also safely have added that the number of taxpayers who would vote to surrender the land and water, marsh and mud of the unimproved portion of the Southeast Park constitute about 20 per cent of the taxpayers. Upon what grounds does the Journal think that the Board contemplate to condemn additional land, "adding one or two millions more to our taxes"! The statement, we suspect, is purely fanciful. They would not dare to do it if they could, and could not if they would. If "frauds are charged upon the Park Board which, if proven, should sweep it out of existence," It is very remarkable that nobody here has entered complaint against the Board before the Cook County Courts, as the law provides may be done. Why has not the Journal ventilated the nature of those charges, if it has any information or

A correspondent who has been reading teresting article on the sun by Prof. To the Popular Science Monthly, asks if it possible that some other method exists if

The Tribuna has been requested to give statement of the case.

The truth of the matter is, that we only in the size and mass of the sun in terms of his tance. Our statements of those are in erro our estimate of that be at fault. Let us consider the question of magnitude. The su average angular diameter is 1925.54 and onds of are, or a little more the eight-fifteenths of a degree. By trigonome we know that unity divided by the size of this angle gives the distance in terms of sun's lineal semi-diameter. Hence, we can culate that the diameter is to the average of one foot in diameter at the distance of 16 of one fo the diameter directly, except the Venus,—one mode of calculating fr servations of that phenomenon give tance in terms of the diameter.

Next, with regard to the weight (a sun: We only know that by the * forms, in pulling the earth and et continually from the direction of a sinto a closed orbit. The force of att so much as is equal to the task of pustone through 190% inches in the first as falling towards her. If we divide it named quantity by the square of the of times that the earth's equatorial recontained in 92,000,000 miles, we find it only one part in 325,415 of the ninth of an inch which the earth towards the sun. We are the obliged to conclude that the sun of 328,415 times as much matter as the soperating at that distance. But it is order if we decrease our estimate of the other. We really multiply the above statement of into the subs of the relative distance to fin quantity of matter contained in the second quantity of matter contained in the earth units, in order that he shall perf work of pulling the earth ground him

work of pulling the earth around him cance each year.

In astronomical calculations the mass of sun is usually compared with the combinations of the earth and moon, and most of the text-books fall into the grave error of confounding the earth plus moon with the earth along in regard to mass, or the quantity of mainthey contain. The mass of the earth hele about eighty-one and a half times that of the moon, if the mass of the sun be 225,415 time that of the earth, it is only \$19,500 times that the earth and moon taken together.

We have now good remon to believe that it average (mean) distance of the sun from the earth is not less than \$2,000,000, nor more the \$2,500,000 miles. The value, \$2,000,000, appeal to the writer of this article to be, at present the most probable. The following table gross, round numbers, the sun's diameter in miles, a his mass, that of the earth being taken at the care of the sun from the care of the sun fro

Cincaso,

the Bowery.

The present visit of the Russia America affords cheering evident amorbery and unft-hunting in ou York they have been allowed a business, and take their own ple way, just as if they were get Grand Dukes. More startling frank expressions of the young to the effect that the Grand Russly bears in their dancing. Waimply that they were clumsy they hugged too hard, we have a cover from a careful perusal of Lord Lytton has made a failur India, and is soon to be called I ill-health. He seems to have be tatory enough in his disposition residents not conservative enouge to have the approval of the Housmay not be too late to inquire whas yet found any traces of "I she was last heard of as having

The Rev. Dr. C. A. Bartol an The Rev. Dr. C. A. Bartol and day that the lat day of March of fortieth year of his connection: Church in Boaton. The church pastors since its organization in two other Boaton pastors still in have maintained their pastoral years or more, viz.: The Rev. in 1834; the Rev. Chandler Rol Rev. George W. Blagden in 183 H. Neale in 1837; the Rev. New 1834. The Rev. Dr. Putnam w. bury June 7, 1830, and resigns. The Unitarian opposition to Sankey is beginning to devel naturally must from the exclus clergymen from participation of the services. About the mospoken opponent of the revive J. Savace, formerly of Chicage the subject in meat-ax style, and Dr. Barton take a more sentimental, attitude toward Other religious excitement is falso by the controversies foliou Cook's Monday lectures, which the orthodox standpoint.

A friend of Miss Adelaide N writes to one of the Philadelp A friend of Miss Adelaide N writes to one of the Philadelp divorce was granted in New proved charge of ipddelity on a band. It was not true that thi in order to enable Miss Neilson mediately, or at any time. It other purpose than to protect lerty from Mr. Lee, "both of to her friends, he most grievo Neilson's husband never, as at ters, brought suit against her where for divorce, or ever cwith unwifely impropriety of The New York Tunes has a Alden by name, who writes o and makes it a column long. brightest and most cultivated pity, therefore, to hear that flity of his articles into booktion of a book by one of the humorists has always heretof

tion of a book by one of the humorists has always heretof for his retirement into the mo witness the and fate of the and the Free Press man. Burlington Huckeys, is now than any other of the newspay. The Indianapolis Journal against Mr. Beecher, especterms of his contract, which without the permission of ronsonaly states that M more for lecturing now before he was charged with a commandmenta, and pressumes that his terms won per night if he should breament. To give Mr. Beech been no time within the last thou been able to command as at present.

been issued for a conference ans; the English are prepar-and a repetition of the Ance be brought about at the Paris of naxt year. One of the p Philadelphia Convention dire the Paris authorities to the we-lic Library, and M. Herodia v exposition of the internal a

ATHEMATICS. thly, asks if it be not nethod exists for findmee from the earth than neasures of the parallax of the velocity of light. He

present means of knowing celly, except the transits of calculating from the obphenomenom gives the dishe diameter.

I to the weight (mass) of the own Mas by the work it perhass as direction of a straight line. The force of attraction, or directly as the quantity of and inversely as the square as can calculate that, if the commission of the miles, the sun pulls the estraight line at the rate of an inch in one second ow, also, that the force exadistance from her centre equatorial radius, averages to the task of pulling a nches in the first second of the weight of the number with a equatorial radius, averages the task of pulling a nches in the first second of the weight of the one which the carth falls. We are therefore that the sun contains a matter as the earth, if set, But it is evident that imate of the one we must hat of the other. We must bove statement of mass taive distance to find the untained in the sun, in the shall perform the risk strough him once in that the state mass of the

rih around him once in flations the mass of the tred with the combined moon, and most of the grave error of confoundment of the grave error of confoundment of the carth being the quantity of matter ass of the earth being half times that of the sum be \$23,415 times all \$19,500 times that of an together. Show to believe that the of the sun from the \$00,000, nor more than alue, \$2,000,000, appears le to be, at present, the flowing table gives, in diameter in miles, and with being taken as the of distance between

diameter The more will be will

mosey by banking. MAYER ANSELM ROTES-CHILD WAS a banker at Frankfort when the Elector WILLIAM of Hesse Cassel sed in 1806 better the invading French. His knowledge of the strict uprightness of MAYER in all his busi-ness relations led the Elector to trust him with the contents of his Treasury—\$5,000,000. This MAYER was to keep eight years without inter-set. This immense sum remained with ROTHS-GHLD and his heirs for seventeen years, and was a source of such great profit to them that they we untarily paid the Elector 2 per cent interest yearly. This trust was the source of the for-uss which has grown in the hands of MAYER ASELM ROTHSCHILD'S five soms into the largest energation of capital in the world.

PERSONAL.

Br. R. W. Emerson delivered his annual lecture before his townspeople of Concord last week. The shiper was Boston. The inference from the discusse would seem to be that the character of the dy and the people was the resulting compound. The Barvard College Faculty are contemplating other change in their requirements for admission, by which applicants will be required to read at sight from certain Greek and Latin authors, intend of passing examination on a certain prescribed amount, as is now the custom everywhere. A correspondent of the Springfield Republican tails of a little girl whose paps has recently come units of a little girl whose paps has recently come the influences of Moody and Bankey. She pushed a second tart at supper and was refused it. Paps. The said abruptly, "why do you sing year me till I want no more"?" She got the last.

The New York Tribense has a strong article spirest the Western Union Telegraph Company and Mr. Osborn, and in favor of the Atlantic & Pacific as we incorporators. We do not now need to negate what Mr. Jay Gould thinks of the matter; is recent as an anti-monopolist journalist has been too long before the country.

The worst sign about the breach-of-promise sult brought against Simon Cameron is that the venerable Senator does not like to have the subject sentioned even by sympathizing friends. There are female correspondents who say-but then, of cause, the female correspondents are likely to be pejudiced in favor of the female in this case.

The new Chinese Embassy to Gract Britain is breated with respect by the London newspapers, astwithstanding the disappointment that followed the failure of Mr. Burlingame's negotiations. The Thus says Mr. Burlingame's negotiations. The Thus says Mr. Burlingame's mission was a sham and dealt in shame; the present marks a great, though possibly an unconscious, and certainly an intesired, advance upon Mr. Burlingame's. Anticasired, advance upon Mr. Burlingame's. Anticasired at the London Newthern

lock or the 'Tartuffe.'"

Mary Clommer writes in a truly evangelical way to the New York Independent, but dips her pen in gill when she wants to wield it for the Cincinnati Commercial. She thus presents a spectate almost as mblime as that of George Alfred Townsend in his grand and unparalleled act of composing a Democratic letter to the Cincinnati Expulser with his left hand, a Republican letter to the New York Graphic with his right hand, and an Independent letter to the Philadelphia Times with a pen firmly elenched in his leonine jaws.

Gen. Tilden's good steed of your has carried him

Gov. Tilden's good steed of roan has carried him

Gev. Tilden's good steed of roan has carried him lataly on several daring excursions through the Bowery and Wall street, where his presence chased amounted excitement among the unwashed and the unprincipled. The secret of his fondness for these trips lies in the fact that crowds gather about him in that part of the city and cheer him as "The President, begorra." He needs cheering, and likes, poor man, to get as near as he can to the breidency; and his mearest just now happens to be the Bowery.

The present visit of the Russian Grand Dukes to diserte affords cheering evidence of the decay of mobbers and tuft-hunting in our midst. In New York they have been allowed to mind their own way, just as if they were gentlemen, and not Grand Dukes. More startling than all was the make expressions of the young misses at Norfolk to the effect that the Grand Russians were certainly bears in their dancing. Whether this meant simply that they were clumpt, or seriously that they were clumpt, or seriously that they hugged too hard, we have been unable to discover from a careful perusal of the exchanges.

Lord Lytton has made a failure as Governor of

Lord Lytton has made a failure as Governor of hala, and is soon to be called home on the plea of M-health. He seems to have been neither concil-latory enough in his disposition to suit the Indian residents nor conservative enough in his tendencies to have the approval of the Home Government. It may not be too late to inquire whether Lord Lytton as yet found any traces of "Lucille" in India; also was last heard of as having emigrated to that far-away region, where she was reported as having made the valuable discovery that, after all, civilised man can live without cooks—in a broiling cit-mate.

FOREIGN.

Emperor William's Speech at the Opening of the German Parliament.

He Believes that the Peace of Europe Will Be Preserved.

The Debate on Treaty Obligations Indefinitely Postponed in the British Parliament.

Gen. Ignatieff's Last Declaration to the Representatives of the Great Powers.

A Serious Hitch in the Arrangements for the Burial of O'Mahoney.

Cardinal Cullen Refuses to Allow His Remains to Lie in the Cathedral.

GERMANY.

GERMANY.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—The German Reichstag opened to-day. The Emperor William's speech, opening the seasion, adverts to the depressed state of commerce and industry, and also to the deficiency in the Budget. It proposes that the deficiency in the Budget. It proposes that the deficiency amounting to 25,500,000 marks, be met by raising the matriculatory contributions payable by the States.

The speech also refers to Eastern affairs, and expresses the opinion that the peace of Europe will not be broken. Dangers, which might result from the Eastern question still unaolved, threaten Germany in a less degree than any other country. The Empire has remained true to the principles which it laid down for itself at the beginning of the Eastern complications. The Conference has not succeeded in obtaining from the Porte the concessions which the Powers judged is expedient to demand in the interest of humanity, and as a means of securing peace for the future. Nevertheless, the proceedings of the Conference have led to this result, that the Christian Powers have arrived at a common understanding the greatest to

A COMMON UNDERSTANDING

among themselves respecting the guarantees to
be demanded from the Porte. Before the Conference niet such understanding lacked universally recognized expression. By this means a
solid basis has been secured for confidence that
peace will be preserved among the Powers.
Even should the hope be disappointed that the
Porte will, of its own accord, carry out the reforms regarding the treatment of its Christian
subjects, which the Conference considered requisite in the interests of Europe, should the arpectations now entertained, based upon the
promises of the Porte on the one hand and the
opening of the negotiations for peace on the
other with Servis and Montenegro fall to be realized, the Imperial Government, which, recognizing the fact that the present question does
not prescribe any precise line of conduct for itself, will continue to exert its infidence as hith-A COMMON UNDERSTANDING

GREAT BRITAIN.

O'MAHONEY'S PUNERAL.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Several leading Home-Rulers have refused to assist at the funeral of Rulers have refused to assist at the funeral of John O'Mahoney on the ground that their cooperation would be inconsistent with the Home-Rule programme, if the demonstration is to be regarded as in favor of the principles represented by the deceased. None of the Home-Rule leaders will take part in it, although prominent men of the party from the principal English towns will attend, but simply as delegates from the Irish population of their districts. Two Irish members of Parliament, at least, have promised to be present. fused to allow the remains of John O'Mahoney to lie in state in the Cathedral.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Dublin says it is believed that, in consequence of

and a bind Pallier shell, weighted up to 1,700 pounds.

After the gun had fired, from every quarter the eager crowd ran to see the result of the aliot. The target was quickly surrounded. The shell had penetrated the target, had gone, in fact, clean through the first three plates, through the three thicknesses of teak, and had bulged and splintered the rear plate. The base of the shell was, in one part, seven inches from the front edge of the first plate, and she niches in another, one part of the shell having thus "set up," as it is technically called, or closed up, with the force of the blow, more in one part than in another. It was believed that the rear plate had been penetrated about two inches, and by crawling between the woodwork at the back it was seen that the buiging of the fourth plate had smashed up the very heavy beam of timber placed immediately behind it like firewood, and that there were larce and long fissures in the ponderous rear plate. If could be seen, too, that the shot had bulged the rear plate some inches, and had shaken the whole target somewhat, moving even the front plate alightly; but that the whole structure had stood the blow exceedingly well. The hole in the front plate was "clean"—that is, the exact shape of the shot, some of the displaced front plate being in front of the target in all sorts of shapes and of an ounce or two in weight, and it was seen, too, that they were of that part of the plate struck by the outside of the body of the round-heasied cylindrical shot, as the graze of the brass rifling studs was upon most of them. The shot had struck on the target six feet three and one-half inches from the left edge of the target, and two feet eight inches from the bottom, being thirteen inches lower than where it was narked to strike. The initial velocity, as taken by M. Le Boulenger's invention, was found to be 1,500,10ft per second, and the results of firing with the grun with a bursting charge in her present condition, and it he results of firing with the grun with a been lar

moderate, and the constant and elevated object of Cardinal Cullen's condemnation of the proposed demonstration on the occasion of the funeral of John O'Mahoney, the Committee of Glasney of their consistence of the Cardinals that the reassembling of the Cardinal Council would be opportune, the Ormatice of Glasney of the cardinal Cullen, in his letter to the O'Mahoney will not allow the remains to be buried three.

Cardinal Cullen, in his letter to the O'Mahoney Funeral Committee, says: "I am unaware the proposed that the O'Mahoney tontributed any signal service for his country, but I believe that he rather provoked hostile legislation against us. I have the comment which, in spits of the sincere and unanimous desires of Europe; in the Catholic States to the Cardinals, in the Catholic States to the Cardinals, in the sincere and unanimous desires of Europe; in the sincere and unanimous desires of Europe; in the sincere and unanimous desi

Section Colline's condomistion of the personal colline of the content of the personal colline of the companion of the format of the colling of the colline o

FRANCE.

and a blind Pather shell, weighted to po 1.700

After the gam had freed, from every contract the game of the search of the state of the

It is as follows:

Szc. 1. Be tenacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That married women who, without their fault, now live or hereafter may live separate and apart from their husbands, may have their remedy in equity, in their own names respectively, against their said husbands for a reasonable support and maintenance while they so live or have so lived separate and apart; and in determining the amount to be allowed, the Court shall have reference to the condition of the parties in life and the circumstances of the respective cases, and the Court may grant

from Rome says it is stated that the Pope has submitted all the controversial questions existing in the Catholic States to the Cardinals, in order that they may indicate those upon which it would be possible to come to terms. He has also asked them what would be the means most conformable to the doctrine of the Church by which the Holy See could remove all causes giving rise to contests, and attain the peace desired by all raties.

The Standard's dispatch from Rome states that Italy has refused Germany's demand for the extradition of Archbishop Ledowchowski.

che collection of the taxes could be enforced a rived by all parties.

The Stendard's dispatch from Rome states that Ispot and the extradition of Archibatop Lestonchouse.

AUSTRIA.

TRE BANK COMPROMES.

PENTR, Feb. 22.—The differences between Austria and Hungayon the beam detected in to consider the extradition of Archibatop Lestonchouse.

PENTR, Feb. 22.—The differences between Lord Hungard and Hungayon the Connect is to consider the state of the state of the connection of the court, and the connection have been settled. The general Bank Connect is to conclude the remainder and the court and

Yesterday's Proceedings in the

Illinois Legislature, at Springfield, Ill. Passage in the Senate of the Cop-

tion Bill. A Bill Passed in the House Securing Additional Rights to Married Women.

peras Creek Appropria-

Passage of the House Bill Making the Theft of Over \$15 a Peniter-Offense.

Legislative Proceedings in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Indiana.

ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS.

THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

Straingfield, Ill., Feb. 22.—The House, which hitherto has carefully abstained from overtasking itself, assembled this morning in highly patriotic humor, it being the anniversary of Washington's buthday, and, on motion to adjourn out of honor to his memory, refused to adjourn, and honored the Father of his Country by devoting themselves for the day to the business of running the legislative mill. And straightway a grist of new bills were flung into the mill, making the whole number introduced thus far 446, of which not more than forty-six can be considered during the session, and perhaps that is more than merit consideration.

KORMAL SCHOOLS.

Among the bills introduced to-day was one by Williams, of Jefferson, for the abolition of all laws and parts of laws for the maintenance of State Normal Institutes and Universities, which would abolish them all.

TAX-TRAITS.

Mr. Kearney introduced a bill to provide for a rebate of taxes in case of destruction of property by fire, tornado, or flood. It provides that the Board of County Commissioners or Board of Supervisors in counties having adopted township organization, and the Board of Aldermen or Common Council of all cities of this State, shall have the power to rebate, in whole or in part, the taxes of any person whose building, crops, stock, or other property has been destroyed by fire, tornado, or flood, if such destruction takes place between the time of the assessment of such taxes and the time when the placed in the hands of the township, district, or city Collector; provided, that the loss for which such rebate is allowed shall be such only as is not covered by insurance.

and covered by insurance.

BILLS BY MR. RASTON.

Mr. Easton introduced a bill to authorize the telegraphing of orders of arrest, warrants, etc., in civil and criminal cases, and arrests to be made upon the telegrams substantially as is provided by the United States statutes in Federal cases. Mr. Easton also introduced a bill to prescribe the punishment for obtaining property under false pretenses or false remaining properties.

Mr. Smith, of Cook, introduced a bill authorizing the State Board of Agriculture to print with their report the report of the State Entomologist and such essays on agricultural and horticultural subjects as in the judgment of the Board the interests of the State require. The bill limits the number of printed pages to 700.

Mr. Danne's bill relative to married women was

by getting the new Board into office before the bill could be passed.

MR. JOSLYN SQUELCRES HYPERLY.

COMMISSIONERS WOULD GO rearing Up and down the State like a country stud-horse on parade.

Mr. JOSLYN SQUELCRES HYPERLY.

Mr. JOSLYN SQUELCRES HYPERLY.

MR. JOSLYN SQUELCRES HYPERLY.

MR. JOSLY SQ

part cut off.

THE COPERAS CREEK BILL

was then taken up and passed. It appropriates
\$51,000 and the net carmings of the Illinois &
Michigan Canal for the completion of the lock
and dam at Henry.

Mr. Haines introduced a bill providing that
the counsel fees of the defendant shall be taxed
against the prosecution of any suit without ressonable cause, and, in case it shall appear the
suit was maliciously prosecuted, exemplary
damages shall also be adjudged against the
plaintiff.

Mr. Arntzen introduced a bill to reimburse the German National Bank of Chicago for revenue deficit bond No. 136, lost in 1872. The bill appropriates for that purpose \$3,830.

The Senste also refused to adjourn in honor of Washington's birthday, but appointed a committee to elegise the Father of his Country in appropriate resolutions.

AROLITION PROPOSED.

Mr. Joslyn Introduced a bill for the as of the Board of Railway and Warehouse missioners, and the transfer of their dupther State officers.

INDIANA.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TADIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The Senate to-day Triblanapolity, Feb. 22.—The Senate to-day killed the bill for a reorranization of the prisons, consolidating the Boards, and placing all the institutions under one directory. The House, ofter two days' consideration of the bill in Committee of the Whole, by a very decided votefit to 32—laid the bill for building a new State-House on the table. This looks like a death-blow to the project this session, but an attempt will be made to re-enact it and amend the bill so as to allow the Governor to appoint Building Commissioners. The defeated bill provided for election of two by the Senate and two by the House. The House also passed, by a vote of 80 to 72 a bill legalizing the contract between the City Council and the Stock-Yard Company, by which the credit of \$500,000. An amendment to allow the taxpayers to vote upon the proposition was defeated by the same vote. The railroad influence captured the House, body and breeches. Four-fifths of the people of this city are opposed to the bill. The Senate also killed the bill on the license law will be practically let alone.

A bill proposing church taxation was tabled by the Senate to-day. The caucus of Democratic legislators to-night determined to go into joint seasion to-morrow to elect State officers, etc. The Republicans agree to vote for only one Director of the Southern Prison, leaving it under the control of the Democracy.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE ENGINEERS.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—The Board of Railroad Bosron, Feb. 22.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners have a report ready for the Legislature asking protection for the people against railroad strikes. The report suggests the early passage of a penal statute to cover the following among other offenses: Abandonment by locomotive engineers of their locomotives upon railroads, in furtherance of any combination to force a strike, except at the regular schedule destination of such locomotives; and refusal of any locomotive engineer or railroad employe, in furtherance of the object of a strike, to aid in the movement upon tracks of the company employing him of the cars of other corporations.

WISCONSIN.

A ISCURSIAN.

LEGISLATURE:

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 22.—In the Assembly communication was received from Mr. Scaring, aperintendent of Public Instruction, against the passage of the bill for the uniformity of the control of the cont tert-books. Bills passed relative to the appointment of Judges; relative to actions and proceedings of non-resident guardians; relative to ceedings of non-resident guardians; relative to evidence. Bills were concurred in appropri-ating \$1,200 for new boilers at the Northern Insane Asylum, and for the payment of counsel and witnesses in the investigation of Gov. Taylor.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 22.—In the Senate to-day bills were introduced to allow joint-stock com-panies to lay aside from their carnings a sum equal to their capital stock, which shall be held as a special fund to relieve stockholders from as a special tund to releve stockholders from individual liability; to amend the Burns law of last session, so that city councils may contract for a supply of gas for a term of years. A resolution was adopted asking Congression. individual liability; to amend the burbs law of last session, so that city councils may contract for a supply of gas for a term of years. A resolution was adopted asking Congress to take steps for erecting a soldiers' monument in the State-House Yard, Columbus, in memory of the large number of soldiers buried near this city.

PENNSYLVANIA. LEGISLATION TO PREVENT STOCK-GAMBLING. HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 22.—Two bills provid-HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 22.—Two bills provid-ing for the prevention of stock-gambling nave been introduced in the Senate to-day. The pro-posed measures make jobbing in stocks a penal offense in cases where the parties so deal-ing cannot show a certificate signed by the President of the Board of Brokers, testifying to the actual possession of stocks, or where the stock itself is not presented when offered for sale.

VANDERBILT'S MONEY.

The Big Lawyers Will Get a Good Sum Out of It After All.

Serical Diseases to The Tribwas.

New York, Feb. 32.—It now seems assured that the Vanderbilt will is to be contested. The preparation of the protest is going on, and the protest will be entered unless a proposition of settlement is made by William H. Vanderbilt before Tuesday. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt said, in an interview: "I believe litigation should be avoided, if possible, and I am disposed to do my part in trying to arrange matters amicably, if I am met in a proper spirit. At present, however, I am not inclined to submit to be substantially disinherited unless, after a fair hearing of the case, the laws of this country shall so declare. I have great hopes that my brother may see that it will be to our mutual interest to arrange matters without a contest. If there is a contest, I will have the sid of the ablest counse!" No other member of the family has yet actually taken the position of a contestant, though others have consulted attorneys. Col. Ethan Allen, Cornelius Vanderbilt's counsel, says his associates will be Judges Black and David Dudley Field. Mr. Evarts is retained by William H. Vanderbilt, who will not be likely to offer any terms, as he rejected the idea of a family settlement shortly after the will was read.

THE WEATHER. The Big Lawyers Will Get a Good Sum Out

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., Feb. 21—1 a. m.—For lake region, rising barometer, colder north and east winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasioneast winds, party and allight rain or snow.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO. Peb.

Time, Bar. The Ru. Wind. Rn. Weather. 6:58a, m. 20.63 39 55 8., fresh. Hazy, 11:18a, m. 20.56 50 45 8., fresh. Hazy, 2:303p, m. 20.57 51 45 8. E. fresh. Cloudy, 3:533p, m. 20.67 47 78 N. E. fresh. Cloudy, 0:003p, m. 20.67 47 78 N. E. fresh. Cl. Lf. rain, 10:18p, m. 20.60 43 63 N. E. fresh. Cl. Condy, Maximum thermometer. 38: Minimum. 38.

Waximum thermometer. 38: minimum. 38.

WENNELL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22-Midnight.

Stations. | Sur. | Tar. | Wind. | Rain, Wenther.

EDUCATIONAL

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIABAPOLIA, Feb. 22.—The name of the Northwestern Christian University was changed to night by the Board of Directors to the Butler University, after Orid Butler, who has been its steadfast and generous friend from its organization.

WASHINGTON'S BIBTHDAY.

The Good People of Various Cities Dig up the Hatchet for Auld · Lang Syne.

A Martha-Washington Reception at New York Attended by the Grand fifty Judy Dukes, a Lympat z M

Appropriate Celebration of the Day at Other Points.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispaics to The Tribuna

Naw York, Feb. 22.—Washington's Bir has been generally observed. The Cr House closed after an hour's opening a morning. Business was mostly suspender not only the public buildings but many prones were decorated with flags. The weather crowded the parks and places of a ment. Various of the military organize had receptions and parades. The notable ture was the Martha Washington recept the Academy of Music, at which the Dukes and suite, President Lerdo suite, and the city were per the ball was one of the successful that has ever been given here. In brilliancy and numbers. The present Alexis and Constantine drew out the cilibility as if the ball were especially in fastine Royal guests, and was a splendid that the St. John's Guild, under whose auspice affair was given. A Russian booth was the thing that greeted the eyes of the Dultheir entrance, and a fural ovation was on them by the young ladies in Russian con who occupied the booth. The opening to represented a Martha-Washington receptifull dress, and was very brilliant.

PEORIA, ILL.

Associal Dispatch to The Tre
PRORIA, Ill., Feb. 22.—Peoria hi

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. Special Disputch to The Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 22.—Washing Birthday was observed here by a profuse dis of bunting, by the early adjournment of Legislature, and by the military parade of Governor's Guards. The Guards, after ping the principal streets, formed for parade in front of the Executive Mansion, were addressed by Gov. Cullom, Lieut. Shuman, Speaker Shaw, Gen. Rowett, the J. H. Oberly, and several of the State office.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Apecial Disputch to The Tribune
ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 32.—The au

MADISON, WIS. ALDISON, Wis., Feb. 22.—Washington's Birthday was only partly observed here to-day. The Senate adjourned out of respect to his memory without transacting any business. The Assembly, however, had quite a lengthy session and did considerable business. Only part of the stores closed, but the city has been very duli all day.

MENDOTA, ILL. MENDOTA, ILL.

MENDOTA, IL., Fol. 22.—To-day was rather lacking in the old enthusiasm felt here on Washington's Etribday. The Sir Knights have not given their customary ball, and much disappointment is felt by terpseborean votaries of the upper ten. Some private parties and one public ball are, however, being given.

DANVILLE, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribun DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 22.—The Ha

LITTLE ROCK, ARK. Especial Disputes to The Priture.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 22.—To-day has been generally observed as a holiday in bonor of Washington's Birthday. Both Houses of the General Assembly adjourned to-day out of respect to his memory.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
New ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—The Washington
Artillery and Continental Guards celebrated the
day by a sainte, parade, and ball to-night. FIRES.

AT PASS CHRISTIAN.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 22.—At Pass Christian, a village in Harrison County, Miss., a fire last night destroyed the Catholic Church, the office and residence of W. A. Champlin, the Sea Coast Mirror office, two stores belonging to George Brand, property belonging to Mrs. Taylor, known as Malone's salcon; Pecantete's store, and an unoccupied residence belonging to F. C. Tracy. No insurance; loss, \$30,000. AT PEORIA, ILL.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

PEORIA, Ill., Fob. 22.—Thomas Cognove's boot and aboe store was burned down early this morning and C. B. Cooke's tailor-shop adjoining badly damaged. Loss, \$6,000 to \$7,000; insurance as follows: American, \$500; Farmers' of New York, \$500; Westchester, \$1,500; Atlantic, Pennsylvania, \$500; Phemix, of New York, \$1,000; Fire Association, \$3,000.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 22.—The News' special from Waco says the Opera House, Baptist Church, and a residence belonging to Judge Walker burned this afternoon. Loss, \$45,000. Eastern insurance. Fire Association, Philiadelphia, \$2,500; Home, New York, \$2,500; Hartford, \$2,500.

AT UNION CITY, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

UNION CITY, Mich., Feb. 22.—The dwelling house of L. Love, near this place, was burned to the ground last evening. Mrs. Love and her child barely escaped being consumed in the liames. Insured.

THE BLACK SCANDAL

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The trial of the Black scandal case has been postponed till next week. The prosecution has gone to St. Louis to obtain evidence of hotel cierks and others at the Pinater's House relative to the conduct of Black and the implicated lady. The Commission for the trial will sit with closed doors.

BUSINESS NOTICES Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces infammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowsis.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impovershed blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS,
GLASGOW, Feb. 22.—The steamship State of
Peunsylvania, from New York, has arrived.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS,
GLASGOW, Feb. 22.—The steamship State of
Peunsylvania, from New York, has arrived.

The Inventor of This Cabalistic Sign as a Man to Journalist. and co

Demas Barnes as Publisher of the Brookof the colle lyn "Argus." we are taken

His Paper Consolidated with the Brooklyn "Union."

The Inevitable Result of Running a Personal Organ.

His Losses Estimated at from \$200,-000 to \$400,000.

The New York City Papers Emancipated from the Printers' Union.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The last journalistic ensation in this vicinity is the sudden collapse he other evening of the Brooklyn Argus. Not soul connected with the paper, except Mr.

soul connected with the paper, except Mr.

souls connected with the paper, except Mr.

souls contain a lengthy card, signed by Mr.

sound to contain a lengthy card, signed by Mr.

sound to contain a lengthy card, signed by Mr.

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sound to contain a lengthy card, signed by Mr.

sound to the Mr. ith the Union. This announcement fell like a hunder-clap upon the seventy or eighty em-loyes of the establishment, including editors, reporters, printers, etc., who were thus sum-marily dismissed without a preliminary word of warning. They naturally felt that they had badly used, and when Mr. Barnes invited the more prominent ones to partake of a banquet of his providing, in the evening, of a banquet of his providing, in the evening, they failed to put in an appearance. A few looked into the restaurant, where they found Mt. Barnes awaiting the coming of his invited guests, but as he offered no apology for his cavaller treatment of them, they left him alone in his glory, without partaking of his hospitality. The general sentiment is that Mr. Barnes treatment of the provided in the service of the general sentiment is that it is a number of es-ed in a very scurvy manner a number of es-timable gentlemen and able journalists, to whom he is very much indebted. To turn them out at this season of the year, when business is very

em to very great hardship.
THE BROOKLTN "ARGUS" was established by Mr. Barnes about four years ago solely to serve his individual interests. It was a "personal organ" in every sense of the word, and has simply met the fate that must sconer or later overtake all journais run on a purely personal basis. Mr. is a wealthy resident of Brooklyn, having acquired a fortune in the manufacture and sale of atent medicines. He is popularly known as 'S. T.—1860—X," by which cabalistic sign he, a few years ago, so extensively advertised a tip-pling beverage known as "Drake's Plantation ers." From the sale of this compound, and so of like nature, he amassed a fortune. as then seized with political ambition, occupying for a time quite a prominent position in the Democratic councils of Brooklyn. He was sent to Congress for one term, but having to distinguish himself, was quietly shelv-hereafter. His great ambition, however, was to be Mayor of Brooklyn, and because his. Democratic friends refused to nominate him he ecame their inveterate enemy. He was kept utside of the Ring which controls Brooklyn, nd his failure to get any of the pickings fro the great bridge-steal, the reservoir-swindle, the patent-pavement job, or any of the numerous grabs by means ot which the taxpayers have been robbed and the members of the Ring enriched, served to render him still more bitter. He declared war upon the Ring, and established the Argus for the sole purpose of wreaking his private vengcance upon his enemies. The paper was ostensibly Democratic, claimed to be Independent, and did really good service in the nterests of the city. But the personal tone which Mr. Barnes gave to the paper involved

SHVERAL LIREL SUITS. some of which cost him large sums of money. In one instance, at least, he was forced to make a most humiliating apology and retraction. The the enmity of the politicians, and lacking the support of the citizens generally, who had no confidence in Mr. Barnes' virtuous pretensions. well known that it lost money steadily from the first day of its publication. sly estimated at from \$200,000 to \$400,-0. He has had a powerful opposition in the Regle and the Union, the former an enterprising adjunct of the Democratic Ring, and the other a rather weak Republican organ. Combined, these two made uphill work for the Argus, which had neither party nor principles behind it. Mr. Kingsley, one of the members of the Ring, and part proprietor of the Eagle, has been one of Barnes' principal targets for abuse at all times, and he, of course, has done all in his power to injure the Argus. He succeeded in preventing it obtaining any recognition from the Democrats. In the late Presidential campaign, Mr. BITTERLY OPPOSED MR. TILDEN,

which, of course, destroyed his last chance for Democratic support. It has been known for some months that Mr. Barnes was anxious to dispose of his elephant, but it was supposed that, as it was evidently on its last legs, no one would be foolish enough to buy it, but that it would soon expire from natural causes. Mr. Barnes, however, was sharp enough to become an obstacle in the way of the Union and the corporation printing, which made it an object for the Union to absorb what little remained of the Argus. The price paid is not definitely known, but rumor fixes it anywhere from \$10,000 to \$30,000. Two years ago, when the Republicans entertained an idea of buying the Argus, Mr. Barnes asked \$200,000 for it, and there is no question but it has cost him fully that sum. If he gets \$20,000 for it now, it will be all it is

Barnes asked \$200,000 for it, and there is no question but it has cost him fully that sum. If he gets \$20,000 for it now, it will be all it is worth, notwithstanding the fact that it has an excellent job office attached. As the Union is also well equipped in this respect, it is a matter of surprise that it should cumber itself with extra material. The only solution to the conundrum lies in the supposition that the Union now expects a clear field for the corporation printing, the Eagle controlling only a portion of it. The suspension of the Aryus is one of the mest striking illustrations of the fact, well known to journalists, that no newspaper can be made a success as a personal organ.

THE ARGUS STAFF.

Mr. Barnes had a capable corps of editors, men thoroughly competent to make a newspaper successful, but their efforts were negatived by the unpopular personalities of Mr. Barnes. He was constantly obtuiding himself, this grievances, and his revenges upon a nauseated public. His managing editor was Mr. Augustus Mayerick, a gentleman who served for years upon the New York Times, under Mr. Raymond's management: Apon Hugh-Hastings' Commercial Advertier. He has an excellent "nose for news," good executive ability, and writes forcibly and well. He was one of Mr. Raymond's biographers, countributing a book upon fournalism and Mr. Raymond's connection therewith, as interesting writes forcibly and well. He was of Mr. Raymond's biographers, buting a book upon journalism and Mr. cond's connection therewith, as interesting a valuable. Another of the Argus editors ir. Bayard, who made that paper famous array circles for his witty paragraphs and it ideas. He is a gentleman of rarest arly attainments, who wrote with ease and nearly of paragraphers who daily fire off humorous squibs in the daily journals of ountry. Two days before the Arqua ans-

lyn has no morning paper. With a population of half a million people, it depends entirely upon New York for its morning news, and fhere is great risalry among those journals for the Brooklyn patronage. The reason for this lies in the fact that Brooklyn people are mostly New Yorkers. That is, they do business in New York and sleep in Brooklyn. They must have New York and sleep in Brooklyn. They must have New York and sleep in Brooklyn. They must have New York and sleep in Brooklyn. They must have New York and sleep in Brooklyn. They must have never sear and on the ferry boats, and by the time they reach their offices are posted as to the closing markets of the day before, and whatever of interest occurred. Returning to their homes at night, they buy the

BROOKLYN EVENING PAPERS, in order to learn what new "job" the ring has been manipulating during the day. Of these the Eagle is the richest and most enterprising. It has an immense circulation for an evening paper, being the organ of the Democratic party and of the Ring. It employs a corps of thirty reporters, in addition to the editorial staff. Not a thing of public importance occurs in the city that it does not have some record of. It makes a specific police-court news and news of a disgusting character, fairly reveiling in divorce-proceedings, and all scandals wherein women are concerned. Of course this makes it findecent and unfit to be taken into families, but, at the same time, makes it earevily sought for. The Union is a straight-out Republican paper, but has never been strong. There seems to have been always a weakness in its business management which has failed to develop enterprise or push the paper as it deserves. It is well edited, without being bright or convincing. The same niggardly management which has failed to push the circulation of the paper or to secure a liberal advertising patronage, seems to have been afraid of spending money in the editorial room. In place of thirty reporters it has less thaff a dozen, and one editor is expected to do the

humdrum manner, it will gain nothing by having removed the Argus from the list of competitors.

I see there has recently been a strike of printers in one of the offices in your city. Here there has been no strike, but a general reduction of wages has been made within the past six months. Last summer the printers were getting war prices still—55 cents per thousand for morning paper work. An application made to the Printers' Union by the evening papers resulted in a reduction of 5 cents per thousand being conceded for all newspaper work. Mr. Jones, of the Times, however, made an arrangement with his men by which he virtually took them out of the Union, he guaranteeing to pay them 45 cents for a given period, and to unite with them in creating a relief fund for the benefit of the Times men solely. As the Union had squandered "nearly \$50,000 in an unsuccessful strike of the job-printers, and the management of its affairs had fallen into incompetent hands, the Times men were no wise loath to accept Mr. Jones' proposition. So the Times men, I understand, have been read out of the Union. But the evening papers have insisted upon further reductions. The Mail now pays 32 cents per thousand, and some of the others 35 cents. The Star (morning) pays but 25 cents, but as its existence is exceedingly precarious the men demand and receive their pay daily. The Tribuse is paying "the scale," but demands to know of the Union why it is required to pay one price and other papers permitted to pay less. The question was discussed at a receut meeting of the Union, when it was tacitly agreed that if any paper objected to paying the scale, the scale should be suspended, and the men permitted to make the best terms possible with the proprietors. The Union thus virtually confesses that it is no longer master of the situation, and admits that newspaper-proprietors are in a position to manage their own affairs. And such is the fact. for

tion to manage their own affairs. And such is the fact. for The City is full of printers who are ready to work for what they can get. The Union has ruled here with an iron hand for many years, and proprietors are only too glad of an opportunity to secure their emancipation from unwarranted and importinent interference with their business. Their time has come, and Mr. Jones has set an excellent example in withdrawing his employes from the domination of the Union, and making it to their interest to serve him rather than the few reckless men who have so long managed the printers' organization. His force comprises some of the best and most intelligent printers in the city, who are heartily sick of the dictation to which they have been so long subjected. This last year has been A HARD ONE FOR NEWSPAPERS generally, and there are but one or two in the city that made any money. The Presidential canvass and the Centennial Exhibition subjected all of them to very great exponse, from which they derived little or no returns. Then the election excitement dealt a severe blow at business generally, and the newspapers were the first to feel its disastrous results. When business men look shout them for avenues in

the election excitement dealt a severe blow at business generally, and the newspapers were the first to feel its disastrous results. When business men look about them for avennes in which to retrench, they are very apt to cut off their advertising the very first thing, and this is what they did about election times. Since then it has been hard aledding for some of the papers, and another such a year would see considerable mortality among them. Those which live through will have clearly demonstrated their right to exist. The evening papers especially have felt the hard times. One of the proprietors of one of these told me a few days since that he was certain that nearly every one of them had lost more during the vear, and he was positive that not one had made anything. There have been many rumors alloat lately to the effect that the Graphie was about to suspend, that it was bankropt, etc., but the paper shows no signs of weakness. It is published with regularity, and pays its employes promptly. It has a large job department, a fat Government contract, and ought to be able to pull through. It is the only illustrated daily in the world. The paper is well established, and possesses dements of success which will probably be developed at a future day.

REBEL RUSSIANS.

REBEL RUSSIANS.

The St. Petersburg Conspirators.

Correspondence London Times.

BREMEN, Jan. 25.—On the 18th of December the Russian Capital was surprised by a revolutionary demonstration in the principal thorough-fare of the town. In the Kasan Cathedral, close to the Vevski Prospect, where a dark-visaged oil-painting of the Holy Virgin is adored with particular unction, a number of indiscrect men and women had offered up prayers for Nicholas Tchernischeffski, the best-known rebel of the present reign. It being St. Nicholas Day, a larger concourse than usual were present, having Nicholases of their own to pray for. Everything went on smoothly, and, as only Christian mames are mentioned on these occasions, the revolutionary Nicholas excited as little attention as any other. But more was to follow. The audacions demonstration which succeeded is thus recounted by the Russian revolutionary organ Vpered:

On Dec. 18, the day of St. Nicholas, a number of well-educated men and a large crowd of artisans assembled in the Kasad Cathedral (Cathedral of the Holy Mother of God of Kasan) to celebrate the memory of the martyrs suffering imprisonment or exile for their devotion to country and liberty. When the liturary was over, prayers were offered up for the health of one Nicholas (t. e., Nicholas Tchernischeffski, the Siberian exile) and several other Liberals not yet caught by the Russian Government. After the prayers, all present, about a thousand persons, left the Cathedral, stationing themselves under the colomades, on the staircase, and in the square in front of the church. One among the crowd then stepped forward and delivered the following speech:

"Friends: We have just offered up our prayers for the health of Nicholas Gavrilavitch Tchernischeffski and other martyrs in the nation's cause. You, the working men present, ought to know who and what Tebernischeffski was sent to slore as a convict for calling the liberty accorded by the Czar-liberstor a chest. Our people, he said, cannot be colled free, eeing that the la

sully estrement the Newal Prospect, and dispersed with reitrated cries of "Land and Liberty?" "Desth to the Case." Towards the end of the specific were heart signaling each other, and before the orator, cessed, the group abund him was attacked, and the styling heart of the group abund him was attacked, and the styling heart number appeared on the field, accompanied by gendarmes (political detectives in civil clothes). Three times they attacked, and three who remained were mostly unconcerned speciators. Upos these important the police area to the police attacked their vergetene. Wonders the police were the times they attacked the times they attacked the times they attacked the times they attacked the times they are times the police were timed to a down with words. A desperate resistance was made by both men and women. Assisted by spies and porters, the police eventually arrested twenty-one men and eleven woman. They arresticated in the sund surface and the times they are timed to a woman in an advanced state of prenancy. When the prisoners were led past the Anticked Palace—the residence of the Grand Duke Cesarewitch—one of them, a peasant wor, thereby times they are the times to a woman in an advanced down, and, it is said, is dead.

When rumors of this event flew all over the town, people would not at first believe that anything had happened. To rebell in the very midst of the St. Petersburg police seemed an irrational proceeding even for the wildest representatives of young Russia. Students and literary men formenting "Socialism among the permission of contents and the presentative to

JERUSALEM.

The Walling-Place.

The Wailing-Place.

Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.

Jerusalem, Dec. 1878.—. Let us get hence under the deep wall of the temple and witness the one solitary spectacle in all the city that is really and truly affecting. It is Friday at the Jews' wailing-place. Narrow, crooked, and filthy streets lead down under the hill of the temple. As you approach the open space against the huge blocks of stone that are-imbedded in the foundations of the walls, your car is startled by a chorus of agonizing cries. Such a wail might have ascended from the streets after that night of the death of the first-born. Turning out of the slippery and flismelling passage into the place of wailing, I beheld a multitude of men, women, and children apparently stricken with a common sorrow that could only find expression or relief in tears and piercing cries. There might have been 200 mourners; a very small company of strangers stood apart and looked on in amazement. Old men with snowy beards, old women withered and weather-beaten, sat against the wail opposite the sacred stones of the temple reading their prayer-books and nodding their heads quickly and violently back and forward as if they would impress upon the very air the easnestness of their muttered prayers. Young lads stood against the temple wall and read their litanies, kissing the stones from time to time with affectionate reverence. The women were more demonstrative, and as they threw their hands above their heads, wrung their hands and wept bitterly. Their cries and sobs were echoed by the chorus of mourners, and a hysterical wave of emotion passed through the entire assembly, that swayed to and fro like the corn in the wind. Some of these mourners kneit in welfation; a few gree mourners kneit in welfation; a few gree mand reply. Small wicks floating in oil were lit from time to time by those who had just come to wail. An attendant kept a supply on hand, and those who gave him a trifling fee were at once served with a light, which was, however, left burning in his charg

For the place that lies desolate:
We sit in solitude and mourn.
For the place that is destroyed:
We sit in solitude and moorn.
For the walls that are overthrowns.
For our majesty that is departed:
For our great men who lie dead:
For the precious stones that are burned:
For the priests who have despised Him,
We sit in solitude and mourn.

very lin I seemed to hear the same Level line of the priest was the same level.

On every lip I seemed to hear the name Jeru salem said over and over. It was this antiphor chanted by each in turn, accompanied by a nerv ous swaying of the body, and a total disregard of the surroundings:

of the surroundings:

We pray Thee have mercy on Zion!
Gather the chidren of Jerusalem.
Haste, haste, Redeemer of Zion!
Speak to the heart of Jerusalem.
May beauty and majesty surround Zion!
Ah. turn Thyself merculily to Jerusalem.
May beauty and majesty surround Zion!
Ah, turn Thyself merculily to Jerusalem.
May the kingdom soon return to Zion!
Comfort those who mourn our Jerusalem.
May peace and jey abide with Zion,
And the branch (of Jesse) spring up at Jerusalem.
Until sunset these men and woman cry out
to the stone, beat their breasts and weep their
tears, some of them no doubt belleving that the
Kingdom of David is at hand. Of all the
shrines that are prayed over and fought over
within the city of the Great King, I have found
none that so touched me or filled me with so
sincere emotion as that parrow court under the
ancient wall of "the boly and touch the

Light reading with a vengeance.—Keeper of circulating library—"I'm very sorry Miss, the third volume happens still to be out; but here is the entire novel in one volume." Young lady—"Oh, that won't do. How on earth am I to find my place in it?"—Punch.

FINANCE AND TRADE. FINANCIAL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Consols, 95 15-16, money proportion of the reserve to the Bank's liability is 48% per can. The amount of bullion withdrawn on balance to day was £110, 000.

FRANKPORT, Peb. 22.—United States bonds—New 5a. 103%.

PARIS. Feb. 22.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 1, 023, 000f the past week.

REAL ESTATE.

Thursday, Feb. 22:

Fillmore at, 278. ft wof Western av, s f, 25x
1-34s ft, with building, dated Jan. 7.

Vernon av, 129 ft no f Thirtieth st, e f, 26x115
ft, dated Feb. 21.
Canal st, 135 ft n of Canaport av, e f, 24x101
ft (with building No, 723), dated Feb. 21...
Fulton st, n e cor of Green st, a f, 50x100 ft
(John Forsythe to Homer St. John), dated
Feb. 21... 2,000 1,500 MILES OF THE COURT-MOUSE.
South Dearborn st, 308 ft n of Forty-seventh
st, wf, 48x100 ft, dated Dec. 8, 1876.......\$

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock

4	Receipt a.		Shipments.	
myrus cold d	1877.	1876.	1877.	1878.
ur, bris	6, 290	7, 154	6,563	8,590
eat, bu	13, 100	34, 450	5, 114	8,716
n, bu	94,776	90,815	46, 308	86, 257
a, bu	23,010	27,890	8,547	13, 865
, bu	1,090	2,202		
iev. bu	14, 259	7,835	7,536	4, 891
nogs No	2,698	531	1,043	1,490
itry, lbs	36, 105	56, 920	38, 455	30, 745
ltry, coops .	********	13		
se, pkgs	*** ******	16		
a pkgs	492	505	467	**** *****
ter, lbs	78, 255	63, 997	87,875	41,920
ese, bxs	483	616	31	20
apples, orls.	745	80		143
toes, bu	1,502	15	******	
ns, bu	23	7	51	
tons	28	70	30	

this city yesterday morning: 6 cars No. 2 spring, 3 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars no grade do (11 wheat); 25 cars high-mixed corn, 21 cars new do, 32 cars new mixed, 64 cars No. 2 corn, 56 cars rejected do, 4 cars no grade (202 corn); 2 cars white cats, 8 do, 4 cars no grade (202 corn); 2 cars white oats, 8 cars No. 2 do, 19 cars rejected do (29 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye; 15 cars No. 3 barley, 8 cars rejected do. Total, 271 cars, or 113,000 bu. Inspected out: 8,564 bu wheat, 328 bu corn, 723 bu rye, and 465 bu barley.

The holiday yesterday was generally observed by Cartaherie, 5.00: Blomburg, 87.00; Cannel, 87.00; Briar Hill, 83.00: Baltimore 2 Ohio, 83.50; Illinois, 83.7564.25; Gartaherie, 65.00: Indiana block, 84.5064.75.

members of the Board of Trade, who gathered in a memoers of the Board of Trade, who gathered in a large crowd on the curbstone, but for the most part aostained from regular trading, though quite a business was done in privileges. Wheat was low-er, provisions strong, and the other markets nomer, provisions strong, and the other markets nom-inally unchanged.

Following are the latest quotations of the pre-vious day, with the changes made yesterday:

Provisions were quiet and stronger, although a further decline at Liverpool was reported. April pork sold at \$14.80, and closed firm. March was quoted at \$14.80, and May at \$15.02%. April

quoted at \$14.60, and May at \$15.02\(\)4. April was 2\(\)4c higher than on the last call of Wednesday. Lard was in demand for April, and sold at \$10.05, ruling firm at that figure, the demand being meatisfied.

Wheat was quiet and weak, with reports of sales \(\)4c under the closing prices of Wednesday evening. Private dispatches reported Laverpool strong, but the local market was weak, under a seeming desire to sell, though probably very little was done, and that privately. There was quite an extensive business in privileges, and puts were sold at \$1.25 down to \$1.24\(\)5, indicating that many were looking for a further break and puts were sold at \$1.25 down to \$1.24%, indicating that many were looking for a further break in prices. Milwankee was also reported 2@3c lower, but the rumor was not confirmed. Fears were expressed that one or two houses would be unable to respond to a call for margins to-day. A telegram from New York stated that a cargo of wheat had arrived there from England. Sales were reported at \$1.28601.28% for March, the inside being the last price, and at \$1.28 for April. The closing prices of these futures Wednesday evening were \$1.26% @1.28% respectively.

Corn was not mentioned. The closing prices of the previous day were 41c for March and 45% @ 45% for May.

Oats closed Wednesday at 38% for May, 34c April, and 33%c March. Cash anout 33%c.

Rye was quotable at 67c cash and 68%c April.

Barley at 50c for March, 49c for April, and 40%c

Barley at 50c for March, 49c for April, and 494c

Rye was quotable at Orc cash and 68%c April.

Barley at 50c for March, 40c for April, and 40%c eash.

Dry goods were in good demand and were firm. All the leading lines of cottons were liberally ordered, and spring dress fabrics, hosiery, shawls, and notions were also receiving a fair share of attention. The grocery market was without special new features. Trade, if not up to the expectations of the more sanguine, certainly met the expectations of reasonable holders, the movement being quite as large as in past seasons at a like period. Sugars and confees were again easy, but not to the extent of a quotable decline. In the dried-fruit market there was a quiet feeling, apples, prunes, raisins, and currants alone being ordered with any freedom. Fish were active and unchanged. There was a weak butter market, and a further general decline in prices of common to good grades seems imminent. Cheese remained steady at 136014c for good to best factory. No price changes were noted in the bagging, tobacco, leather, and paint markets. Gils were quiet and unsettled.

The interior demand for lumber and shingles continues fair for the time of year, and appears to be increasing. Prices are tolerably steady. In the pineries work is progressing under difficulties, the snow having entirely disappeared in very many localities and left the lumbermen with but a portion of their intended stock banked, and unless there is another heavy snowfall, it is doubtful if they succeed in getting out a full stock, though at points where the distance to hall is short a good many logs will be and are now being taken to the streams. Another source of anxiety among those who have calculated on a large crop is the possible lack of water in the remote and shallew streams, where a good deal of logging has been done, with which to float the logs to places where they will be available for saving this coming season. But, whatever may be the result, there is little danger of a material shortage in the supply. The distributing points of the Knothwest and E

by better than contribute a larger buts the sign promise to contribute a larger buts the sign is a month ago.

The experiess shown by some flussian wheat-shippers aprobably explained by a similar experiess to make spring shipments of oats, —indicating a fever-shoes to chiain gold for corn that is not tavorable to hopes for the sign of the s GENERAL MARKETS. GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quotable at \$2.0562.10.

BEOOM—CORN—Dealers are alling small orders, eitherwise the market is quiet, and prices are unchanged, as follows: Choice green hurl, 5%47c; medium hurl, red tipped, 4%45c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it. 5655/c; red tipped with do, 4665/c; red do, 863/c; green covers and inside, 465c; red tipped do, 3625/c; inside brush, 364c; medium to choice stalk braid, 485%c; inferipr brush, 3e; crooked do, 2646. BUTER—The butter market was again weak and maeticel, but without further important decline. The lemand was mainly centered in good to choice grades. We repeat our quotations of Wednesday: Cheice to fancy yellow, 20632c; medium to good, 18632c; inferior to common, 12616c; roll, 146310c.

BAGGING—There was a moderate demand for goods coming under this head, at about steady prices. Quota-

ANGENCE.

CHRESE-Prices range the same as for the past six months or more, where they are steadily held. We quote poor to fair grades at 10@12c, and good to best at 13@14c.

COAL-Bemains dull and unchanged. We continue

DEESSED HOGS—sales of odd lots on the street were reported at \$5.5000.00 for common, and \$6.25 for EGGS—Were easier, at 1281256 for fresh. The re-ecipts continue liberal and the usmand moderate, the

ecipts continue liberal and the curand moderare, and consumption still being small, and crocers fearing a further decline are eareful not to buy more than a day's supply.

Fish—Joobers report a continuously good demand both from the local and country trade. Prices remain firm as follows: No. 1 whitefab., 36 brit. \$4.75; family white, 36 b

ries. 89.00612.00; Valencia oranges. 812.00616.00 per case; Messina do, 84.0068.00 per hex; lemona 54.006.00 5.00.

GROCERIES—Sugars were dull and casy at the reduction of the day before. Coffees also showed a lack of strength, but were without actual decline. Other articles were nominally steady. There was only a moderate degree of activity in trade at the subjoined prices: Ricz—Carolina, 6875c; Louisiana, 55657c.

COFFEES—C. G. JATA, 2762256c; JATA, No. 2, 25.00FEES—C. G. JATA, 2762256c; JATA, No. 2, 25.00FEES—C. G. JATA, 2762256c; JATA, No. 2, 25.00FEES—C. JATA, 276225c; Constitution of the control of the asse.

Sprous—Allspies, 17@175c; cloves, 53@55c; camis, 55@37c; pepper, 16@185c; nutmegs, \$1.05@1.10; Calutta ginger, 14@15c; German motiled, 62@54c; Sozai Free Blue, 56c; German motiled, 62@54c; Sozai Espon, 56c; White Lity, 54@6c; Walle Rose, 55@6c; Royai Savon, 56c; Savon imperial, 55c; Goden West, 55c; Ban-56c; Ban-5

2.50@ 2.0 2.50@ 2.0 2.30@ 2.0 2.00@ 2.0 9.00@11.0

all, 25c; bar, 26c. LEAD-Fig. The bar, edge: seed pipe. 9c.
COPPER-Bottoms, 46c; meathing copper 32a.
SHEET ZENO-Full castes, 9c; slabs, 69c; sled;
SHEET LEOS-NO. 24, 58c orsies; Russia fron. Nos. 9 to
12, 14c; 60, No. 1, slaines, 13c; American plantabed
count of 80 per cent. For beech.

OL.—The market was quiet and steady.

nereasing slowly and will probably be well retended to the steady of the fleeces of Quotations: Washed fleece, fine and more documents of the steady LIVE STOCK. #60s. 8,748 14,920 11,388 30,00 . 10,570

Medium Grades—Steers in fa ing 1.100 to 1.250 hs. Butchers Stock—Foor to com-common to choice cows, fee-weighing 600 to 1.100 hs... Stock Cattle—Common cattle to 1.000 hs. AC SICETS

DATUS BALES

Price 700

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So. As. Price No. As. Price No. As. Price St. 101 08-75 18 NEW YORK, Peb. 25 - BREVES - Receipts, of lag 4, 125 for three days, against 4,000 astre. week; no important change in prices; marks heavy; 8/56 lbgs for ordinary to setime stee lots, 1,300 to 1,300 lb. 9/4610/10; couple corrected steers purchased for shapment allve to the lag 1,100 lb. 100 lb quoted at 0.00%.

BUFFALO, Feb. 22.—CATTLE Heceipts for the week, 5.504; 30 market to day; demand and offerings light; sales of 3 cars steers, 1.00 lbs. at \$4.50; yards about clear of stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 2,000; total for the week, 14,000; market dull; slow demand; light sales; 3 cars good Western sheep, 50% 58, 53.25; 10 cars late arrivals of sale stock in yards.

Alones-Receipts, 1,005; total for the week, 11,100; market slow; sales 3 cars good heavy, 373 ha, at \$6.00; total for the week, 14, 100; market slow; sales 3 cars good heavy, 373 ha, at \$6.00; total for the week, 14, 100; total for the week, 14,

Hous-Receipts to-day 2,005 head; total for three days 4,640; Yorkers selling at \$5,2508.70; Philadelphias, \$5,2508.50; SHEEF-Liccolits to-day 450 head; total for three days 5,100; selling as \$4,8683.50; 87. Louis, Mo., Peb. 22.—Hoos—Stroitons, with prospects of an advance to-mo: \$4, 7594. 90; pscking, \$4, 90gb. 25; butch:

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—COTTON—Dull and easier.

20%(4; sales, 8, 010 bales; 2,000 for appendiation a
port; 4, 800 American.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 72s. Pork—02s for prime
Bacon, 82s for long clear, 40s of for short clea
ANYMEN, Feb. 22.—PETROLEUX—20s.

LONBON, Feb. 22.—PETROLEUX—Betned, 12squi
SPIRITS TURPENTIKE—278 304022s.

ULASSOW, Feb. 22.—SCOAR—Has advanced olde
cvt.

AMERICAN CITTES. PHILADELPHIA. Peb. 22.-PETROLE

RRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TR N. Y. E. on Depot, corner Madison and ota Ex

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

armas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas Express. PITISBURG. Pr. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILEDAN

Leave. Artis PITTEBURG, CINCINKATI & ST. LOUIS BAIL Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll us. West also Ticket office, 131 handolph-it., and at corn. Depart. Arriva

KANKAKEE LINE Depart. | Amire

OCEAN STEARSHIPS. North German Lloyd The steamers of this Company will sail every a cay from Bremen Pier, foot of Taird s., Rob Estes of passage - From New York to Scout.
London, Havre, and Bremen, first cashs, \$400, gold; steerage, \$50 currency, 70 currency, 70

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE The General Transatiantic Company's Mail tween New York and Harre, calling at J. B.), will rail from Pier No. 42 North B Morton at., every alternate Satarday. of Morton St., every alexande Satarias, with Canada, Françael, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1, 5. For particulars science LOUIS DE BEBLAN. A SO Broaway, N. T., or W. F. WHITE, Of Agent for Chicago.

MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP. WHEN BUYING SOAF

PROCTER & GAMBLES Mottled German There is None Better,

OR MORE ECONOMICAL PUB PARTLY USE STEAM HEATING. HEATING APPLIANCES

For Pine Residences, Public Bull STEAM OR HOT WATER CRANE, BREED & CO. 483-815 West Eighth-st., Cinch WINTER RESORTS. WINTER RESORT.

PAIREANKS" SCALES

111 & 118 Lake St., 0

HE CALVARY

Coroner Dietzsch Holo

the Jury Finds the Won

Some Unknown I

afts of the Keefe m

on the Victim,

Keefe.

ever since he was hurt. It the next witness, said that he and kept a restaurant. He over a week ago, in the strethrew off his coat and vest open Pat Murphy came out an picked up his clothes, and Witness as Witness

looked upon as the principal every one was hostile depredation. He testified a restaurant at for He had known Keefe four worked with him a great a deceased was in his place ab appearing very much intoxics deceased was in his place as appearing very much intoxics to get some whisky, but when any, because Keefe was aid if he would not treat would treat Pat. Witness take any. His wife then came heard their conversation. Keefe, don't give Pat any whis Keefe had a bottle of whis Keefe had a bottle of whis Keefe had a bottle of whis Keefe replied that he and Patmen, but she was a dirty bast Pat, and he said: "Mike, I wortom you if you were not from you if you were not then in a polite manner order house. Deceased did not go

stated that he had been call ceased on Feb. 18, and found learness condition. He had a wand, by pressing, about a ter-teme out. The wound was as he understood, and that it was CATHERINE MU

when he was coming nomes ago. He saw a cut on his fasked him how it was done, be father was about to go back none. In half as hour deces if she cut his head, and other questions in a done it, but, just before he "Mother, I don't think it was have been the blow." The der the wound was inflicted till his death.

John Cahill was pext awore John Cahill was next sworn

John Cahill was next sworn of special importance.

MIS. ANNIE RE testified that she saw Keeleo saloon, and he pulled off his to Murphy to come out and come, and then Keefe kick Mrs. Murphy came out, and tearried them into the bouse Witness saw him again in its appeared quiet. Afterwards mother going home. Witn ceased fall.

mother going home. With ceased fall.

MRS. MURP. Pat's wife, being sick and un inquest, the Coroner and house and took the followin said that Reefe came into thing with his head, that he fe what was the matter, and he cold. There was no quarrell She stated that Keefe said were two gentlement, but the lived bitch. At this her hu After this Keefs broke in ther husband bad names. A blood on the deceased. She bed-room, but he soon got called her names, he and Pat a tussel. Keefe slipped, and counter. Her husband wend after Keefe went home.

John Train was sworn, but the mane. the true.

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the wife of the deceased
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ms dying bed requested her
forgive Pat Murphy, if he w
death.

death.

MIRS LIZZE X
the daughter of the decease
father and Murphy were q
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However, the facts are val
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has experienced besores.

Orime in the Earl A correspondent of the writing from Madras, says: livery which took place in Day gives one a strange in of our Eastern Engine. Sent of the criminal pour locae upon the land, to the land of the commerce, and that a commerce prisoners who had be

on the Victim, Michael

SOAD TIME TABLE.

TO DEPARTURE OF TRAIL

8:25 a. m. 7:30p. m

Leave. | Arrive

CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY

** Atch Ex *10:15 a. m. * 4:00 p. m. * 5:00 p. m. * 9:35 a. m. ** 10:00 p. m. 16:50 a. m.

CINNATI & ST. LOUIS PAILROAD,
nton and Carrolleta, West Side.
21 Handolph-st., and at depot.
Depart. Arriva.

MEAKEE LINE.

Depart. Arrive.

Sunday). 9:15a. m. 8:50p. m.
8:00p. m. 7:45a. m.

IR LINE & KOKOMO LINE.

other of Clinton and Carroll-sia.

Depart. Arrive.

erman Lloyd.

Company will sail every Setter, foot of Third-st. Hobokes, on New York to Southampton, lemen, fart cable, Stott second rage, 80 currency. For frields Co., 2Bowling Green, New York.

rn Steamship Line.
to Bristol (England) direct.
Tuesday, Feb. 37.
Saturitay, Barchill
Saturitay, Barchill
D. Prepaid Steerage cordificates,
WHITE, 67 Clark St., Michigan

LINE TO FRANCE

antic Company's Mail Steamend d Hayre, calling at Plymonth Pier No. 42 North River, foot alcornate Satarday, hegicaling , Saturday, Feb. 24, 2p. m. ... b LOUIS DE BEBLAN, Agenta W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-S.

GERMAN SOAP.

UYING SOAF

& GAMBLE'S

Cerman

None Better.

TOAL PUB PANILY USE

APPLIANCES

HOT WATER.

REED & CO. hth-st., Clucinnati, O. RESORTS.

RESORT.

ALES STANDARD

CALES
OF ALL KINDS
AND ALL KINDS
AND ALL KINDS
A 118 Lake St., Chicayo.
Ituli to buy only the Genelias

8:40 a. m. 7:30 p. m. 9 7:30 a. m

| Leave. | Arrive.

8:00 a. m. † 7:00 p. m. 55:15 p. m. † 7:00 a. m. 10:20 p. m. † 9:00 a. m.

Murphy.

Jury Finds the Wound Inflicted by Some Unknown Person.

in The Tribunk of yesterday has created terable comment in all circles, from the and more religious element to the low-com which pervades Calvary. The Corthe inquest. Drs. Poole and Weller and made the post-mortem examination, jury was impanuled and the eviof the witnesses was about to be when Coroner Dictzech appeared. The dings were unanimously postponed till 2

THE PIRST WITNESS, des, the County Physician, testified that ramined the wound of Michael Keefe. It sated about two inches over the right about one inch in length. The perioses denuded and bure. There was no the of the skull. The right hemisphere of the skull. The right hemisphere of the skull. The right hemisphere of the skull had been and inflamed. The tor said he interviewed Mr. Reefe, and learnthat her husband had complained of his head r since he was hurt. It was the opinion of

ethat her husband had complained of his head ever since he was hurt. It was the opinion of the doctor that the man came to his death through the effects of this wound.

PETER RISCHE,
the next witness, said that he lived at Calvary, and kept a restaurant. He saw the deceased over a week ago in the street. The deceased drew off his coat and vest, and then ticked own Pat Murphy's door. He did not go in, but his. Murphy came out and talked to him, picked up his clothes, and carried them in. Witness saw Keefe again in about half an hours with an old lady, who was taking him home. The deceased acted like a mad man.

PAT MURPHY.

the "King Bee" of the many disturbances lately held in Calvary, took the stand and gave his evidence in a very concillatory manner, exerting innest to a degree that appeared affectations, is order to make the best impression possible on the jurors. He well knew that he was looked upon as the principal witness, and that every one was hostile to his late depredation. He testified that he kept a restaurant at South Evanstop. He had known Keefe four years, and had worked with him a great many times. The deceased was in his place about ten days ago, appearing very much intoxicated. He wished in get some whisky, but witness did not give him any, because Keefe was drink. Deceased and if he would not treat him, he (Keefe, don't give Pat any whisky, but go home." Keefe, don't give Pat any whisky, but go home." Keefe replied that he and Pat were two grottemen, but she was a dirty bustard. This roused Pat and these in a polite manner ordered them out of the house. Deceased did not go out immediately, and the name of the down of the house. Deceased did not go out immediately, Pit, and he said: "Mike, I would not expect this from you if you were not intoxicated," and then in a polite manner ordered them out of the house. Deceased did not go out immediately, and Witness took him by the shoulder and said, "Teommand you to go out," and the man went out of the front door peaceably. Witness said that he had been drinking, but was not quite trank. He also testified that he kept liquor in the house. During this Pat's wife was behind the door. His wife had nothing in her hand that he knew of. Witness also had nothing. After deceased went out, Pat turned the latch of the door, being, as he said, very cool all the time, but still a little drunk. Afterwards his wife locked him in the bedroom, and hearing a crash outside he told his wife to have his mother take Keefe home. He then went to bed. His wife, he said, was in the habit of drinking occasionally.

stated that he had been called to see the decased on Feb. 18, and found him in a very pre-earious condition. He had a wound on the head, and by pressing, about a teaspoon full of pus-cane out. The wound was caused on Feb. 6, so

man's death.

CATHERINE MURPHY

was the next witness, and testified that she lived
with her son Pat, and that she met Koefe outside of the house and took him home. She saw
whood on his head at the time.

thood on his head at the time.

JOHN REFFS.

a son of the deceased, said he met his father when he was coming home. It was two weeks ago. He saw a cut on his father's head and asked him how it was done, but seeing that his father was about to go back he said there was about to go back he said there father was about to go back he said there was note. In half an hour deceased asked his wife if she cut his bead, and asked several other questions in a delirious manner. The next morning he said the fail must have done it, but, just before his death, he said, "Mother, I don't think it was the fall; it must have been the blow." The deceased worked after the wound was inflicted till a few days before his death.

is death:
John Cahill was next sworn, but gave nothing of special importance.

MRS. ANNIE RISCHE
testified that she saw Keefe outside of Murphy's saloon, and he pulled off his clothes and called to Murphy to come out and fight. Pat did not some, and then Keefe kicked the door open. Mrs. Murphy came out, and took his clothes and carried them into the house. Keefe followed. Witness saw him again in lifteen minutes. He appeared quiet. Afterwards saw him with Pat's mother going home. Witness did not see decased fall.

whiles saw him again in liferen muture.
Whiless saw him again in liferen muture.

A SILVEE WEDDING.

A salve WEDDING.

As and Mrs. R. E. Mallory, having attained the houses, the Coroner and jury went to the sounded took the following testimony. Because the went of the third was a saw he was a saw that the felt sick. She asked what was the muture, and he said he had take the said had take the

mair of their term. Others were imprisoned debtors who had been thrown into jail for sums not exceeding 100 rupees, and whose debts were their discharged. But after making these allowances, we shall not be far wrong in estimating the actual criminal population of the Indian jails on the last day of 1876 at fully 140,000 persons. This is the force of the standing army of Indian crime that has to be maintoined at no trifling cost to the State, and with only a negative advantage. While it prison they are powerless to do evil, but the frequency of recommittals grower the inefficacy of the systems of penal discipline enforced in the majority of Indian prisons."

The sixth of the series of parties given by the Oriental Consistory this season took place last evening at the rooms of the Order in the American Express Company's Building. It being the anniversary of Washington's birthday, the affair took on something of an extra character. Evidences of this were seen in the decorations of the ball-room, but more particularly in the dancing programme, on which was a grand device representing a hatchet with the blade buried in a cherry-tree, and as if further company to the company of the ball-room. SOCIAL EVENTS. RECEPTION TO BISHOP MERRILL has lately assumed charge of this Discese, Bish-op Harris removing to New York. Both these

device representing a batchet with the bladeburied in a cherry-tree, and, as if further comment were necessary, the inscription "G. W.,
His Mark."

The preliminary exercises consisted mainly of
a reception to Messers. Waiter a. Stevens, representing the Supreme Council. A. R. atkins,
representing the Grand High Priest of the
Grand Royal Arch Chapter, and T. T. Gurney,
Right-Worshapfun Master of the Symbolic
Lodge. Besides the members of Oriental Consistory and their wives, there were present representatives of the Chicago Commandery, Appolio Commandery, and St. Bernard Commandery,—in all about 200 couples,
samong whom were noticed the following:
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pond, Judge and Mrs.
Bradwell, Mr. Charles Kern, Miss Josie Kern,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moziler, Mr. and Mrs.
Charles Muller, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Adeco,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dotzler, Mr. and Mrs.
Charles Muller, Mr. and Mrs. M. Merritt,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Simmons, Mr. and
Mrs. Affred Russell, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. L. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. G. Bannan,
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. A.
Mrs. Affred Russell, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ettion,
Mr. W. H. Mosher, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Parsons,
Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. A.
Branch, Mr. and Mrs. A. Burgess, Mr. and
Mrs. G. E. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. A. Branch,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Burgess, Mr. and
Mrs. G. T. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. A.
Beard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Branch,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Brand, Mr. and Mrs. A.
Beard, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Dickinson,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Brand, Mr. and Mrs. E.
Beard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Goodrich,
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Sprarue, Mr. and
Mrs. A. A. Akins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Goodrich,
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitbeck, Mr. and
Mrs. A. Fitch, Emrly Simmons, My. and
Mrs. B. P.
Beard, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitbeck, Mr. and
Mrs. A. G. T. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. E. P.
Devis, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitbeck, Mr. and
Mrs. A. B. J. H. H. H. Whits, Mr. and
Mrs. A. B. J. H. H. H. Whits, M. M.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. H. H. Whits, M. M.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. H. H. Wh gentlemen were present, accompanied by their wives, and there was a very large attendance including nearly all the Methodist ministers in town and many of other denominations. Among those present were the Rev. H. Whitehead, the oldest Methodist minister in Chicago, the Revs. F. F. Marsh, R. D. Sheppard, A. Gurney, M. M. Parkhurst, W. A. Spencer, O. H. Tiffany, S. H. Adams, S. McChesney, W. C. Willing, John Attinson, Elder A. J. Jutkins, the Rev. Mr. Stone, the Hon. Arthur Dixon, M. D. Brown, C. J. Truesdell, O. H. Borton, Ira Brown, Maj. Wakeman, W. Whitehead, A. G. Lane, A. E. Bishop, D. H. McMalles, G. C. Cook, Col. H. A. Plympton, Leander Stone, Horace Goodrich, the Rev. A. Gurney, "Father" Leonard, Dr. Danks, S. M. Dayis, J. B. Hobbs, the Rev. A. W. Patton, C. W. Sawver, Dr. Femmer, the Rev. T. P. Marsh, S. W. Kings, the Rev. Dr. Wentworth, E. Burling, S. A. Keen, and others.

Altogether their must have been fully 1,500 persons present, ever half of them being of the softer sex, and the gathering was a thoroughly representative one. The incoming and retiring Bishops occupied seats side by side on the platform, where Dr. Tiffany, the Rev. Mr. Parkburst, Mr. Lane, and Mr. Horton kept them company. At about halfpast S. O'clock Elder Jutkins called the meeting to order and requested all to join in singing the first verse of the hymn, "Jassa, Lover of My Soul." The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst led in prayer.

of Centenary Methodist Eniscoped Church, was introduced by Elder Jutkins. Mr. Lane, on behalf of the 5,000 church members, the 600 Sabbath-school teachers, and the 7,000 Sabbath school teachers, and the following members the decided of labor. He said that Christians had lately been active in the good work in this city. They had seen the result of the fine members to be seen the result of the founders of Methodist, and sone of their condition (Mr. Moody), and who

a show, and called on Dr. Tiffany for a few words.

DR. C. H. TIFFANY
felt glad that the clergy had some voice on this occasion. For the ministry of the city and the entire Northwest he extended the right hand of fellowship to the guest of the evening. His church had to some extent lost its prestige as the Cathedral, now transferred to the North Side. Chicago had a free-handed, open way of welcoming new-comers, and making them feel at home. He had very little doubt that the Bishop would be allowed to buy his stationery at the book-store at the regular discount. [Lauguter.] And he further thought that the Bishop would be welcome in many pulpits, especially when the regular pastor had a headache. The fact that he was a Bishop should not be allowed to operate against him in this particular, and no doubt the brethron would be happy to make as many of his appointments as possible for him.

Bishop Harris, as Secretary of the Board of Bishops, introduced his successor to the congregation amid great applause. Bishop Merrill asked to be excused from making any formal response to the extremely hearty welcome extended to him. He felt glad that he had come asked to be excused from making any formal response to the extremely hearty welcome extended to him. He felt glad that he had come to Chicago, and especially that he had come so early in the season. It had at first been intended that he should not remove until May, in the meantime visiting Mexico. The disturbed condition of that country had interfered with his plans, and he was able to change his location carrier than was anticipated. Language would fail him to express his own feelings on this occasion, and he would detain them no longer, but would extend to all his heartfeit thanks for their welcome, and appealed for God's blessing on them all.

Bishop Merrill and his wife then took up a position on the floor of the hall and were introduced to a great many of those present. Refreshments were served in an adjoining room, and it was past il o'clock before the meeting broke up. possible by their Quaker City friends. Deairous of showing their appreciation of this handsome treatment, the gentlemen connected with Oriental Consistory decided to send their brother Masons this beautiful memento. The more conspicuous side of the flar is of scarlet silk, trimmed with gold fringe and tassels, and bears the names of the two Orders, while the obverse bears on its face the double-headed and crowned cagle, the sign of the order, perched upon a sword, to which is suspended, in a silk scroll, the motto, "Spes mea In Deo Est." Beneath this a monogram containing the initials of the two Orders,—the giver and the receiver,—while at the top of the staff is the Teutonic cross. This reautiful present was made by Wadhams & Roundy, of this city, and will be sent to Philadelphia Consistory in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Mallory, having attained one of the chief landmarks of married life,—the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding,—

Walk Through the Polish Settle ment on Milwaukee Avenue.

individual caster, from Mr. C. H. Cooley; cardreceiver and bouquet-bolder, from Messrs. J. R. Young and J. B. Scott; butter-dish from Mr. and Mrs. 6. B. Holmes; toilet set, from Mr. and Mrs. 8. K. Martin. berry-spoons, from Mrs. Alter Plummer, baskets of flowers, from Mrs. D. A. Hewes, Mrs. S. H. Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beswick, Hattle, Mrs. M. J. Treffey, Mrs. J. W. Scholleid, and P. Marks. The Poverty and Destitution Witne by a "Tribune" Reporter.

hanties and Tenements Filled with Mes Women, and Children.

present out of employment and down in the mouth. He is a thick-set, round-shouldered person, with an unshaved face, and the sarly, crabbed expression that is so often begotten of poverty. The woman Trabiska rocks a cradie poverty. The woman Trabiska rocks a cradic containing twins, clasps several young Trabiskas to her rugged bosom, and energetically spanks an obdurate Trabiska of uncertain sex, fixing all the white an eagle eye upon numerous other offspring who are playing in the street, as if she were ready to pounce upon them, at an unex-pected epoch of their joys, and administer the long-deserved correction. Yet she is less formida ble than the paternal Trabiska, who looks assay world wrongs him in not providing him h remunerative compation. He belongs to the internationals, he says, and some dayl—well, there will be trouble.

Looking out of the little window and point-

ing down Bradley street at the rows of dilapi-dated, insignificant shanties, the Doctor asked if there were many people as poor and as dis-

if there were many people as poor and as discontented.

"God, yes, there were plenty, plenty."

And, following the direction of the Doctor's finger, the reporter looked out of the little window upon the long rows of battered tenements, and coincided with the opinion of the surly Trahieka. There were certainly indications of dire hardship, and squalor, and wretchedness,—indications that were as apparent as if written on hung-out sign-boards. This neighborhood is Polish. The district embraced between Milwaukee avenue, the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad track, and Augusta and Noble streets, is inhabited almost exclusively by Poles, a few Bohemians being mixed in here and there. The Bohemian settlement proper is cast and south of this section. In walking along Noble street not one in ten of the people you meet can speak or understand English, and very few know anything about the Gorman language.

Hard times, low wages, little work, and severe weather have produced much suffering among the poorer classes in this city. The Trahiaka family are only fair specimens of an extensive genus. The tenement in which they manage to barely exist is a three-story frame building, such as is common along the minor streets and blind-ways. They do not live there alone, of course.

"Haw many families are there in this house, Doctor?"

"Ten; three on each floor, and one in the

SOME RESULTS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF

six years' operations of the six largest com-panies in the country. It gives the amount of life-insurance terminated by death, maturity, and expiration in the six largest companies in

and expiration in the six largest companies in the United States during the six years ending Jan. 1, 1876; also amount terminated by sur-render, lapse, forfeiture, etc., during the same period, with the percentage upon the whole amount terminated. The first column of figures gives in millions of dollars the value of policies terminated by death, maturity, and expiration; the second of those terminated by lapses, sur-render, forfeiture, etc.; the third, total amount

terminated by death, insturity, and ethe second of those terminated by la render, forfeiture, etc.; the third, tot terminated; the fourth, per cent term death, maturity, and expiration ou amount terminated; the fifth, per c nates by other than legitimate car whole number terminated:

cellar."
"You mean the basement, probably?"
"I mean no such thing. There is no basement to this house. If you step outside, you can see that it is built up from the ground, and there is only one step from the sidewalk to the threshold. We'll go around to the rear, and make a morning call on the Kolak family, if you like. The hour is rather unfashiomable to be sure, but I don't doubt but that we'll be welcomed."

ly, if you like. The hour is rather unfashionable to be sure, but 1 don't doubt but that we'll be welcomed."

Trahiska, artisan, eyes us ominously from underneath his black brows, as we pass out of the bare, cheerless apartment. A few wooden chairs, a pine table whereon lie the relies of a sorry repast,—chunks of stale fat and schwarz brodt, mostly,—a broken-down store emanating vile odors rather than warmth, a bed, a cradle, the woman Trahiska, and the various infantile Trahiskas, complete the picture.

But these, poor as they seem, are the aristocrats of the tenement. Below them are still lower strata of society. In fact, from the tenement-house standpoint, the Trahiskas occupy an enviable position, for do they not live on the first floor front, where they have a beautiral view of the lumpy, unpaved street, with fits processions of geese, its vegetable-peddlers, and its occasional passers-by! Edging along a narrow path between the house and a high fence, the investigators found themselves after much difficulty in a contracted yard which seemed to be used mostly as a receptacle for slope, and ashes, and dead things. Down a flight of steps underground, into a dark hallway. Knock at the door! Where is it! Oh, here it is. Come along! Look out for the holes in the floor!

A SINGLE RAY OF LIGHT.

along! Look out for the holes in the floor!

A SINGLE RAY OF LIGHT,

penetrating some distant orifice, seemed to have
arrived after an exhaustive struggle at this
strange goal, where it dropped helpless
and despairing, and was again merged
in obscurity. Coming from the bright
sunlight, it took some moments for the eye to
accustom itself to the change of conditions. At
first only a blank darkness prevailed; then came
the ray of light wandering down, like a lost and first only a blank darkness prevailed; then came the ray of light wandering down, like a lost and

accustom itself to the change of conditions. At first only a blank darkness prevailed; then came the ray of light wandering down, like a lost and bewildered star; then gradually loomed up forms of objects, gaunt and uncouth furniture, faces.

"Any one sick here?" inquired the Doctor.
"Ni, ni," replied a woman's voire, and the speaker muttered some words in unintelligible Bohmisch.

The woman came from the corner and proffered a chair,—the only one of which the apartment could boast,—but it looked so weakly that the Doctor drew back, and, with many protestations of politicness, refused to dispossess the lady of her seat.

Kolak was a wan-faced woman, as might be expected of one living underground. She wore the heavy, dark petticoat of the Bohemian peasant woman, and a ragged shawl was wrapped about her head and shoulders.

There was a stir in one of the dark corners, and a cracking of straw, and a form raised it self up and seemed to peer at the intruders.

"It is the boy," explained the Doctor; "he is a cripple. It's a pity that we can't make ourselves understood. They only understand the word 'sick' in English, having learned to room their rounds. They take us for Inspectors, evidently."

The air was noxions, and there were no inducements for a prolonged stay in the apartment. A glance around the place revealed a board floor with yawning cracks, and there were some places even where the black earth was the only foothold, the boards having been re-versel are the calast of the surface. The Market of the surface of the public upon any terms whatever.

EMPERANCE.

membrane of the force of the force of the control of the shadown of the control of the approach of the control of the shadown of the control of the approach of the control of the shadown of the control of the approach of the control of the approach of the control of the approach of the control of the control of the approach of the control of the con

THE COURTS. There were about hilf a dozen, and they looked healthy. This was evidently a model family. In the basement was found an opposite condition of affairs. Here was not only poverty, but the usual accompaniments of dirt and disorder. The man was sick, and the children were ragged and discompointe. The only furniture consisted of two chairs and a table. The air smelt vile and greasy. There was an aperture in the wall that might at some primeral period have been intended for a window. Just now only a few bits of broken glass could be seen, the rest of the hole being stuffed with rags.

No. 71 George street is a curious edifice. In front is a two-story tenement. Adjoining this in the rear is a story-and-shalf tenement, with a one-story addition, which has attached to it a low shanky; and away back, crowded in between the last mentioned structure and the fence, is still another shanty, hardly equal in size to that traditional apartmant which is usually described as not big enough to swing a cat in it. Then, on the other side of the fence, begins the rear of the series of houses terminating on the next street. The whole forms a continuous chain of buildings through the entire block. And so densely populated I in the front tenement on George street there are six families. Each of the minor shantles contains from one to four families. Balancing along the narrow sidewalk, the investigators passed to the rear of the tenements. Here and there little crooked starways sprang up and lost themselves in odd doorways, and from various-shaped windows stared queer forcing faces. A truly fat woman in a long, dirty, calice gown was engaged in hanging out on a line articles of clothing. She smiled an adipose amile on recognizing the Doctor.

Oh, yes; all well; been sick; got cured; children; come in.

She breathed hard, did, this truly fat woman, as she tolled up the siece steps, but she uttered a gurgle of satisfaction as she attained the summit and opened the door. Three very fat children; come in the same proposition in this family." healthy. This was evidently a m In the basement was found an tion of affairs. Here was not on

Legal Business Transacted on Washington's Birthday.

The Evans Case...Unsatisfactory Part-ners...State Insurance Claims.

lecord of Judgments and New Suits Hard Case Convicted.

To-morrow. morning at 10 o'clock before Register Hibbard. Mr. Coox, the Assignee of the State Insurance Company, will begin to take testimony on the application to expunge about \$219,000 of claims against the Company. These claims have been proved up before the Register, and are the same which Mr. Goudy proposes to put in as a set-off to Georgé C. Smith's liability. Objections have been filed and testimony will now be taken. These same objection is urged to these claims which were successfully urged against the \$261,000 of claims sought so be proved up fire years ago by the National Loan and Tyust Company,—that is, that the claims were purchased with the money of the Company.

THE EVANS CASE.

dence had been taken as to Mike's suretirs, and that they were worth at least \$1,400,000 or \$1,500,000. The Judge hinted something about the people's rights being protected, but said that nothing could be done until Mr. Lincoln's return. When that official does come back, the Judge has an artent desire to see him, and intimate to him his opinion as to approving Mike's bond.

ced her so shamefully that she has repeatedly had him arrested, and finally a morth ago she was obliged to leave him.

And Francis Bond-Head Bonter has reason to remember the caution to beware of widder, for he took one named Ledica M. Hunter to wife in March, 1865. She began drinking, and in her drunken fits made it so hot for him he was obliged to leave home. At one time she assaulted him with a hatchet, and at another she naed an ax, totally destroying a new buggy. On still another occasion when she had driven him away she cleaned out all the best furniture from the house and sold it, and then commenced making kindling wood of the pictures. By her unnatural course of taking drugs to prevent becoming a mother she has ruined her health, and Mr. Francis Bond-Head Bonter, having failed in transmitting his name to posterity, desires to be allowed to keep it and himself alone, safe from deadly hatchest until gathered to his fathers in the ordinary course of human events.

Finality, George M. Parker closes the list with a terrible tale of her troubles. She says she is the wife of David S. Parker, to whom she was married in December, 1866. Soon after her marriage he began drinking to excess, and while intoxicated is very quarrelsome. On one occasion about a year ago he dragged her around the room, injuring her so severely that she was confined to her bed for three weeks. In January last he took her dragged her around the room, injuring her so severely that she was confined to her bed for three weeks. In January last he took her dragged her around the room, injuring her so severely that she was confined to her bed for three weeks. In January last he took her dragged her around the room, injuring her so severely that she was confined to her bed for three weeks. In January last he took her dragged her around the room, injuring her so severely that she was confined to her bed for three weeks. In January last he took her dragged her around the room, injuring her so severely that her took her dragged her so and cat h with To the Estior of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—That a vast majority of those who have been insuring their lives are greatly dissatisfied with the present methods of conducting the life-insurance business is evident beyond contradiction by the following exhibit compiled from the returns of the companies to the Insurance Department of the State of New York. It will be observed this exhibit covers six years' operations of the six largest companies to the surface of the six largest companies.

The bankruptcy calendar will not be called before Monday. Judge Blodgett will not be in

86, 288, and 291. No. 273, Bowen va

st, 523 20. -A. W. Wright. Vors. \$464. -James K. Mi

LONDON SHOP-GIRLS.

ed, and in the second probably discharged. It is a monstrously-cruel rule, and makes one almost wish that the Cruelty to Animals bill included human kind, so that Mr. Colam might step in.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE—SOLDENE, NEXT WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, Pob. 28, SOLDENE,

With her new, complete, and popular.

ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY,
The finest organization in the world, consisting of
And TALENTED AFTISTS 40.

Including MISS HOSE STELLA.
And the Pavorite English Tenor.

MES Soldene Will Appear in Every Opera.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 26, Will be produced for the FIRST TIME in this city, Herve's new opens and latest success (arranged express-ty for Mins Soldened, antitied POULET AND POULETTE. Tuesday, Feb. 27. CHILPERIC.
Wednesday, Feb. 28. MME. L'ARCHIDUC.
Thursday, March L. A. FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
Friday, March 2, at 2 o'clock, SOLDENE MATINES.
Saturday, March 2, at 2 o'clock, SOLDENE MATINES.
Saturday, Freeing. TEIAL DY JURY and CHILPERIC.
Grand Chorus and Orecestrs. Conductor Mr. Zaulig.
Sale of seats begins Thursday, Feb. 22.

THE TABERNACLE.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT ! IN THE TABERNACLE, Tuesday Evening, Feb. 27. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Y. M. C. A. There will be a Chorus of 400 SELECTEN VOICES, Conducted by Mr. GEORGE G. STEBSINS, and a Chorus of 100 LADIES, Conducted by Mr. W. L. TOMLISS. Also Quarteties and Soice by our favorita singers. Altogether the programme will be very attractive.

Reserved seats \$1, at Boot & Sone Music Store, 150 State et. on and after Treaday, Feb. 20. Single 44 mission fickets 50 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

This (Friday) creating, Feb. 23, Min.
LETTIE ALLEN, MR. J. B. ATWATER, CRABBED AGE. Saturday evening—Benefit of MISS LETTIE ALLEN, when she will appear as Mrs. Haller in The Stranger. Saturday Matinee—THE STRANGER.

HAVERLE'S THEATRE. WILL E. CRAPMAN Mana

Oates English Opera Troupe. Benefit of Alice Oates.

This (Friday) Evening will be performed THE
JOLIE PARFUMEUSE. Saturday—TRIAL IN JULY
and LES BAVARDS. Saturday Matheco-LA FILLE
DE MADAME ANGOL.

ADELPHI THEATRE. Friday, Pob. 23, evening at 8. Brasilt for the Relief Fund of the Grand Army of the Republic.

TOM MARKHAM, THE SCOUT, Realistic Battles. Grand Allegorical Tableaux. Monday, Feb. 29, SID C. FRANCE.

COLISETM.

Every evening, first appearance of DEN THOMP-SON, supported by Miss JULIA WILSON, in the councily of JOSH WHITCOMS, rewritten and ex-tended, with an entire new act, together with an entire New Specialty Company of Thirty Artists, Evening at 8; afternoon at 2:30. Admission, 25 and 50 cts.

HERSHET MUSIC HALL. STARTLING EXPOSURE SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS, Menday creating, Pob. 28. Administra, 59 cm

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Prof. Colbert lectured last night in the rooms of the Union Catholic Library Association on Walks Among the Stars." There was a large and interested audience.

The members of the police force were vester-day notified that hereafter the Police Courts would open in the morning at 8 o'clock, and they were expected to govern themselves ac-

The Chicago Foot-Ball Club was to have played a game yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, on the grounds corner of Thirty-fifth street and south Park avenue, but owing to the damp reather it did not come off.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison atreet (Tribung Building), was, at 8 a. m., 40 deg.; 10 a. m., 47; 12 m., 52; 3 p. m., 54; 8 p. m., 46. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30:13; 5 p. m., 29.67.

W. R. Morgan, of No. 73 Twenty-sixth street, was found in a senseless condition near the increaction of Twenty-sixth street and the rallicand, and before he could be removed to his nome he died. Heart-disease is the supposed cause. The Coroner will investigate to-day. Washington's Birthday was not enthusiasti-cally observed vesterday. The banks were closed, the courts did but little business, and the Board of Trade was not in session, and this, with the exception of the parade of the Second Regiment, constituted the observance of the

At about 10 o'clock resterday morning, Louis Abrahams, 12 years of age, attempted to board a passing, train on the Northwestern Railroad at the deficerson street crossing, but, acadentally falling under the wheel, he had his left arm and right hand crushed, besides having his skull fractured. Dr. Isham, who attended him, is of the opinion that he cannot survive.

he Mexican War Veterans' Association held ir regular monthly meeting at the Sherman use last night, Mr. August Steinhaus, the e-President, presiding in the absence of Mr. R. Otis, the President, who is in Washington resenting the Association in the National vegetion of Mexican War Survivors. It was R. Otis, the President, who is in washington recenting the Association in the National irention of Mexican War Survivors. It was counced that six old soldiers had joined the anization since the last meeting. After the insaction of the usual amount of routine diness the meeting adjourned to assemble at same place on the last Thursday in March.

Washington's Birthday was becomingly observed at the Old People's Home, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-ninth street. Visitors poured in during the afternoon, inspected the Institution, and expressed their delight at the way in which it is managed, and staid to tea and some after-tea exercises in the lecture-room in the evening. These exercises, which consisted of singing by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lumbard, Miss Lumbard, and Mr. Rickey, and of appropriate patriotic recitations by Mr. John H. Roberts, were thoroughly enjoyable, all present voting the affair a complete success.

present voting the affair a complete success.

A trial of the "American Rotary Plow," a description of which was published in The Tribury's correspondence from the Centennial Exposition last July, took place yesterday at the corner of Throop and Congress streets. The ground was pretty stiff with trost, and as the rotary disc went through the field it turned over large pieces of frozen earth. Notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances, the plow performed its work successfully with two horses, turning the ground over neatly to the depth of an ordinary furrow in places where a common plow could not be forced into the ground at all by reason of the frost. The novel and useful invention is Mr. John K. Underwood, of Minnesota.

derwood, of Minnesota.

The Anti-Secret Societyists heid a little celebration of their own at No. 221 West Madison street, last ovening, in honor of the illustrious patriot, George Washington. By actual count there were just twenty men and five women present, excluding the reporters, of whom there were two. The Rev. J. P. Stoddart occupied the platform and acted as Master of Ceremonies. At about ten minutes passed to be compared to the platform and acted as Master of Ceremonies. At about ten minutes passed to the platform and acted as Master of Ceremonies. At about ten minutes passed to the platform and acted as Master of Ceremonies. At about ten minutes passed to the platform and acted as Master of Ceremonies. At about ten minutes passed to the platform and acted as formation of the platform of the pla

The inflation soming. It all accordance of the chief of the professions, "If the professions of the procession of the pr

Mr. Louis Merki, one of the satistary policemen, yesterday inspected the wagons of the night scarparers which assembled in the vacant lot just west of the City-Hall. They were found to be generally in good condition though lacking several minor accessories, such as numbers and names painted upon them, and lanterus, etc. Another inspection has been ordered for next week, by which time all details will probably have been attended to.

The Health Department is now removing from the streets about 125 dead dogs daily, and the number increases as the warm weather approaches.

proaches.

A writer in yesterday's Tribunz finds fault because some warning cards had been removed from houses where there had been scarlet-fever. The Health Department wishes it understood that the cards were removed after the disease had departed and the house had been completely disinfected, and that under no circumstances are the cards to be removed unless it be ordered or permitted by the Health Department.

for the purpose of robbery have been extensively practiced this week. Both are liable to deceive servants, and housekeepers are accordingly admonished to be on their guard. The plan, which has been most successful, is this: A man with a package in his hand will ring the door-bell. When Bridget answers the call, he will exhibit some article, and request ber to take it to her mistreas for inspection. If she is foolish enough to do so, the thief slips into the inallway or parlor during her absence, gathers up any small trinke this eyes light upon, and has it safely stowed away in his pocket before she returns. Sometimes he will take an overcoat, and be missing. Another fellow will call without anything for sale, but will pretend to be looking for a room. When the servant has gone to make inquiry, he will steal anything visible, if he has a chance to get away without being observed. The thieves who are doing this work are possessed of more check than a canal mule, and are active in their movements. The only protection against them is to never let been pass the front or basement door; servants hould be instructed to lock the doors when hey carry messages to their mistresses from a alranger, whether man, boy, or woman. In unite cases in ten houses are robbed on account of the carelessness of the occupants in leaving the doors open, or of the confidence servants have in the statements made to them by strangers.

fever has abated. Physicians have told him this ought to be done for the benefit of the community, and others have importuned him to go to the Board of Health and have the concert suppressed. In view of the danger, he advises parents to keep their children away from the Tabernacle. The Committee of Sunday Superintendents, who are to meet to-day to arrange a programme, ought to give this matter consideration. A concert of this character would be just as profitable two mouths hence as now, and by that time it is probable that attending would not render the children liable to contagiou.

ATER THE BONDSMEN.

The crooked-whissy cases that dragged along so slowly in the United States Courts, and the end of which it was hoped by nearly everybody was reached when the farcial convictions were ended, have been revived in another form. The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed District-Attorney Bangs to prosecute the bondsmen who became surety for George E. Hinds, the former proprietor of the Sagetown distillery, in Henderson County, in this State, and which institution was run crooked at the expense of Uncle Samuel. Benjamin Lumley and James R. May are bondsmen in one instance, and the Government wants \$4,000 damages because Hinds ran crooked to the extent of \$2,046.46 October 19, 1875. In another James B. Smith and Henry W. Harris are the bondsmen, and they are sued to recover \$40,000 damages for a crooked run of \$26,122.70. George W. Prench are wanted to settle damages amounting to \$8,000, incurred on account of revenue frauds committed last July and October.

The District Attorney has also gotten his evenue frauds committed last July and October.

revenue frauds committed last July and October.

The District Attorney has also gotten his work in on Johnny B. Sauve, or rather his bondsman, Rufus Chapin, whom he sues to recover a debt of \$8,000 incurred by importing from Prescott, Canada. twenty barrels of old rye and evading the duty thereon.

Yet another unfortunate bondsman comes forward in the person of Alphonso N. Nicholas, who became surety for Joseph Osborn, a Postmaster at Tyler, Ill., who is charged with falling to account for \$135 of Government funds.

It is believed by the Government officers that all the suits will avail nothing to the Federal exchequer, and it is known that the bondsmen in the Sagetown distillery matter are not now as responsible as they were when they signed the ible as they were when they signed the

responsible as they were when they signed the documents.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremoni House-Edward Worthington and C. G. Worthington. Cincinnati; Col. Paul Magruders, Iowa; E. H. Fordham, Poughkeepsie; the Hon. C. D. Nash, Milwankee; D. H. Stanffer, Philadelphia; the Hon. E. A. Kilboura, Elgin; Dr. Fred Kanik, Fond du Lac; W. G. Fitch, Milwankee; O. W. Gravés. New York; Engene Shaw, Ean Claire... Shermon House-J. M. Boon, Fort Wayne; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Boston; the Hon. Jesse S. Hildrup, Belvidere; C. B. Woods, Alabama; Thomas Blakey, Philadelphia; the Hon. N. R. Harlseck, Boston; the Hon. J. R. Cross, Cleveland; R. M. Milles, Quincy; Col. J. Chapman, Dubuque; the Hon. William Fleming, Iowa; F. N. Finney, Peoria... Grand Pacific-J. W. Bishop, New York Tribuns; Capt. James Chester, U. S. A.; S. A. Butts, England; T. K. Sickels, Chief-Engineer U. P.-R. R., Omaha; Waiter A. Wood, Hoosac Falls; the Hon. G. O. Hovey, Rochester, Mass.; J. F. Suddeth. Nebraska; C. C. Bills, Boston; T. L. Thayer, Waitsfield, V.; E. C. Homan, New York; Edward Needles, Philadelohia... Palmer House-R. N. Coleman, New York; J. E. Clutter, Colorado; S. B. Rowley, Philadelphia; C. M. Underhill, Buffalo; Daniel Sharo, Hoston; the Hon. Menry Root, Quincy; J. W. Iredell, Cincinnati; Gen. H. A. Milliken, Baltimore: J. W. Davis, St. Paul; the Hon. George Wilshire; Cincinnati; J. F. Whiting, Detroit; the Hon. C. W. Tillinghast, Troy; A. D. Scammon, Milwankee; Alexander Hibbard, Philadelphia; E. H. Holton, St. Louis; the Hon. George Selden, Erie, Pa.

HAHNEMANN COLLEGE. of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital was held at Hershey Music-Hall last evening. Despite the inclement weather the hall was filled with a select audience composed of the matriculants for the session of 1876-77 and their friends. The exercises opened at 8:30 o'clock with

prayer by the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, after which followed the glee, "This Is Our Opening Day," by the Madrigal Club, which was unexceptionably rendered. The annual report of the Dean, Prof. R. Lud-

fail to go with the class and be a constant companion, as its several guembers enter upon their respective fields of labor in putting into practice the theories they have been taught.

The valedictory from the class was delivered by Dr. H. N. Baldwin, and was no less a credit to himself than to his associates and the Faculty of the College.

The distribution of the prizes was the next in order. Three prizes had been offered by the College Trustees, one of \$50 for the best examination, and two of \$35 each for the second best.

W. E. Taylor, of Wisconsin, was awarded the first prize, and H. N. Baldwin, of Illinois, and John H. Timkin, of Missouri, received the second.

first prize, and H. N. Baldwin, of Illinois, and John H. Timkin, of Missouri, received the second.

President Small had offered Herring's Condensed Materia Medica for the best essay on "Stiffness and Immobility of the Joints as the Sequel to Rheumatism." The award was made to Sheldon Leavitt, Illinois.

Prof. Hall had offered a complete amputating set for the best paper on the "Causes, Nature, and Treatment of Tetanus." Sheldon Leavitt took the prize.

Prof. Vilas had offered a complete ear set for the best report of eve and ear clinic. E. S. Bailey, of New Jersey, a student, but not of the graduating class, took the award.

Prof. Ludiam had offered five volumes of a popular medical work for the best report on woman's diseases. Henry W. Roby, of Wisconsin, was the successful competitor.

As a further award for merit the Faculty announced that Charles B. Pillsbury had been selected from the class as Hospital Physician, and A. E. Rockey as his assistant, both of Illinois.

The exercises at the hall concluded with singing by the Madrigal Club and benediction. A banquet was subsequently held at the Grand Pacific, tendered to the class by the Faculty, which was a fitting close of the ceremonics of the evening.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Soldiers' Home was held yesterday at that institution, near South Evanston. It has been the custom for several years past for the ladier composing the Board to meet at the Home twice every year, on Washington's Birthday and at the annual meeting in June. Yesterday there were present Dr. R. C. Hamill, President; Mrs. Blaine. Secretary; and Mmes. Ball. Brayman, Bracket, Bristol, Myrick, Sayers, Hamill, and Andrews, of the Board of Management. Dr. Hamill took the chair, and consideration of the reports of various officers of the institution was commenced.

The Superintendent of the Home reported as

Both reports were accepted.

The Secretary read the following: The Secretary read the following:
To the President and Board of Managers of the
Soldiers' Home: I respectfully tender to you my
unconditional resignation as Tressurer of your
soard, thanking you individually for pust courteies. I am, very respectfully,
JOHN MCARTHUM.

Board, thanking you individually for past courseaies. I am, very respectfully,
John McArraur.

Accompanying this was the Treasurer's report
up to date, showing that since Dec. 29, 1876,
\$1,036.35 had been expended for various purposes, leaving on hand a balance of \$2,548.59.
The report was accepted and placed on file.

A DISCUSSION FOLLOWED
as to the acceptance of Gen. McArthur's resignation. It was stated that there had been some
dissatisfaction shown in the Board over the fact
that the Treasurer had never given bonds, as required by the constitution of the Home. Mrs.
Hamill was unaware that any such dissatisfaction existed.

Mrs. Sayers could not consider the frequent
discussions in the Board on the subject as anything else but evidence of dissatisfaction.

Dr. Hamill suggested that it would be best to
postpone consideration until the next regular
meeting.

Mrs. Blaine was not satisfied with this course.
For three years past they had worked side by
side with Gen. McArthur. He had been greatly troubled as to the best method of investing
their surplus funds, and had considered it best
not to loan out the money, but to place it in
bank. For two and a half years he had
never been asked to furnish bonds,
and it seemed like an insult to
ask him for them now after all his hard service.
There was only about \$2,000 of the money,
anyhow, and that was invested in the name of
the Home. The lady thought no man would
stand such an insulting method of treatment as
that proposed, and moved that the resignation
be not accepted.

Dr. Hamill said that a woman might take
the request to rive bonds as an insult, but a
man wouldn't. It was a mere matter of business.

Finally the motion not to accept was amended

Finally the motion not to accept was amended by a proposition to lay the matter over till the next regular meeting, and in this shape was unanimously adopted.

unanimously adopted.
Superintendent Stewart sent in a request for an increase in the salary of himself and wife of \$200 per year.

Mrs. Hamill, on behalf of the Visiting Committee, thought this was an unfortunate time to bring up such a question. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart received \$400 each, and everything found. Mrs. Blaine moved to lay over until the next meeting. The Home could ill afford to lose the services of Mr. Stewart and his wife. Dr. Hamili thought the matter should be set-

Dr. Hamill thought the matter should be settled at once.

Mrs. Blaine moved to increase the salaries to \$450 a year each. The motion was lost, and the Visiting Committee were instructed to inform Mr. and Mrs. Stewart that the Board did not consider it consistent with their duties to the Home to consent to the request.

Dr. Hamill, Mrs. Harvill, and Mrs. Myrick were appointed a committee to wait on Gen. McArthur and request him to withdraw his resignation.

ATTENDANCE AT DIVINE SERVICE.

A discussion then arose on a resolution introduced at the last meeting instructing the Superintendent to enforce the attendance of all the inmates at Divine service whenever held at the Home. It was stated that there was only one recalcitrant, an old man named Stephens, who proclaimed his unbelief in either ministers or religion, and declined to accede to the request. The ladies thought that "moral suasion" would be better in his case than expulsion, as the man had been a long time an inmate and was without any resources. Finally matters were compromised by two of ATTENDANCE AT DIVINE SERVICE.

as the man had been a long time an immate and was without any resources. Finally matters were compromised by two of the more eloquent members of the Board volunteering to labor with the hardened sinner, who was to be asked to join the majority just to oblige the ladies. The meeting then formally adjourned to meet on the last Friday in March at No. 629 Wabash avenue, and the remainder of the forenoon was devoted to an inspection of the premises.

The immates, all in boliday costume, were briefly addressed by Mrs. Sayers, and at the conclusion of her speech she called for three cheers for Hayes and Wheeler, which were enthusiastically given. All the old men expressed themselves as well treated, and very comfortable, and a survey of their sleeping, dining, and sitting-rooms showed everthing to be in the very best of order. All hands sat down to dinner, when terrific inroads were made upon the bird of freedom, sometimes called the turkey, an ever-welcome visitor upon holidays.

RELIGIOUS. THE NOON PRAYER-MEETING at Farwell Hall was fairly attended, about threefourths of the seats in the auditorium being oc-

"Sweet hour of prayer" was sung a opening.

The Rev. Mr. Davis then read a number of requests for prayer. Thanks were given by a mother for the conversion of a son, and by friends for the conversion of those prayed for.

mother for the conversion of a son, and by friends for the conversion of those prayed for. Wives asked for the conversion of their husbands, fathers for sons, sisters for brothers, etc. The Rev. O. M. Patton offered prayer, requesting God to come into their midst and abide with them, and that the Holy Spirit might lead sinners into the light, and to consecrate themselves to the Father. He asked for a blessing on the Alliance, and that the work might go forward to His giory.

The hymn-commencing "O, where are the reapers," was sung.

The kev. Mr. Goodwin then read the thirteenth chapter of Matthew from the twenty-fourth verse.—the parable of the tares. This, and the parable of the sower, were the first two parables the Lord ever spoke, and they were therefore meant to have a special significance. There was a change in this compared with that. In the one the seed was defined by the Lord as the word, in the other the seed was described as personal. He took it as an advance. The good seed brought into the heart was intended to make them children of God. We were born through the incorruptible seed, and the word applied to us by the spirit was the regenerating power. The devil was described as the prince of counterfeiters, and therein lay his power and our peril. The mischief that was in the world was largely the mischief of a little truth with a great deal of error,—enough truth to sugar-coat the poison. We could easily understand why the devil had such success,—why there were so many false professors and hypocrites. Christ said we must expect to have tares among the wheat. The finding of them was evidence of the truth of the Scripture. The time would never come when all men would come to believe the truth. If the devil could be converted, that could be prevented. As long as the devil was at work he would have children. But there was to be a separation of the tares from the wheat. A time was coming when every hypocrite would be exposeed. It would be well, instead of waiting until then, to ite God search us now, and

A gentleman on the platform said we were sout to condemn durselves, wanting an excuse for pursuing our own ways. We should not turn a deaf ear to the voice of God. He entreated all to hearken to the voice within them, and not to that of the tempter.

Mr. Philip Myers prayed for a blessing upon all, that thousands might be brought to a knowledge of Christ.

all, that thousands might be brought to a knowledge of Christ.

Mr. Patton said that one of the leasons of the parable was that it was necessary for the Church to be very vigilant, active, and wide-awake. While men slept the enemy sowed tares. The errors that had come into the Church had crept in during periods of darkness. If they were alive, and worked earnestly for God, He would take care that there would be purity of doctrine and teaching. When a Christian became dull in his apiritual life, neglected his prayers, the means of grace, and his Bible, doubts were injected into his mind, and his soul was separated from God. If they continued in God's work, they would grow in His grace. The only way to solve doubts was to be obedient to His will.

A Yorkshireman thanked God for what He had done for him. He had a little place of worship where poor men met and filled their bellies with food and then poured the grace of God into them. He might be wrong in his religion, but it was the blood of Jesus Christ that washed away every sin. That was what he preached, and he wanted some of the brethren to help him in his work.

Mr. Stebbins sang "Only a step to Jesus";

work.
Mr. Stebbins sang "Only a step to Jesus";
Dr. Goodwin inviting all the unconverted present to take the step.
Quite a number rose for prayers, and Mr. J.
V. Farwell petitioned God to lead them to Christ.

After singing one verse of "Rock of Ages,"

"SONS OF VERMONT."

AN ORGANIZATION SYPECTED.
The "Sons of Vermont," asocial organ composed of natives of the Green Mountain State, met at the Tremont House last night to perfect the business organization of the Society.

Mr. Gurdon S. Hubbard, the oldest inhabitant of Chicago, presided, and Mr. F. B. Williams officiated as Secretary.

The Chair stated the object of the meeting, and Mr. Williams from the Committee there-upon presented the following constitution and ome by-laws:

Nome by-laws:

Wheneas, It is both a duty and a privilege to
cultivate the social as well as the moral element
of our nature, and

Wheneas, We feel that it will be a source of
pleasure and profit to Vermonters residing in Ilfinois to become better acquainted with one anotharc: therefore

finois to become better acquainted with one another; therefore

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, natives of
Vermont, on this Centennial birthday of the independence of our native State, to acknowledge our
love and fidelity, and to perpetuate her memory to
those who come after us, do form ourselves into an
association, to be called the "Sons of Vermont,"
and agree to be governed by the following by-laws.

The by-laws, in addition to the customary
provisions, set forth that the association shall be known as the "Sons of Vermont," and its object shall be the social improvement of its members and a more cordial union of interests and sympathy among the natives of Vermont who have removed to Illinois.

The regular meetings of the association will be held on the first Tuesdays in September, December, March, and June. The annual festival is to be held on the 17th of January, unless the course Sunday.

less it occurs Sunday.

The members of the association are to consist of persons who were born in Vermont, residing in Illinois at the time of joining, and of such other persons as shall be recommended by the Executive Committee.

The regular initiation fee is fixed at \$1, which is to be invariably paid on admission to the privileges of membership. The annual assessment will be fixed by the Association at the regular meeting in December.

ileges of membership. The annual assessment will be fixed by the Association at the regular meeting in December.

Pending the adoption of the constitution and by-laws, a long discussion arose as to what constituted a vermont girl. Another said he had been engaged to a vermont girl who jitted him and married a blacksmith and turned out bad. A third said he had been thrown by a horse, and the horse was foaled by a Morgan mare who was born in Vermont. On motion, the eligibility of these applicants to membership of the Association was referred to the Executive Committee. The members of the Association was referred to the Executive Committee. The members of the Association of the esplications, and, to the perfect satisfaction of the respectable majority, shut up, and the constitution and by-laws were adopted.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast a bellot for Gurdon S. Hubbard for President. Judge Jameson, Mark Skinner, and D. K. Pearsons were elected Vice-Presidents, and F. B. Williams Secretary, and Mr. L. L. Coburn Treasurer on a similar motion. The following uamed gentlemen were appointed on the Executive Committee: J. N. Hill, Chairman; Norman Williams, Edward G. Fisher, Albert D. Hayer, and Judge Lawrence.

The Secretary read the following dispatch from the Governor of Vermont:

St. Jonsasura, Vt., Jan. 19.—Gurdon S. Hubbard, President, and Frank B. Williams, Secretary; on this first day of the second century of our existence as a State, Vermont returns the kindly greeting of her sons in Chicago, and extends like friendly greetings to her sons and daughters everywhere. Cast in some diviner mold, let the cycle shame the old.

Horace Fainbanks.

The Secretary read an answer from Mrs. John G. Saxe to a communication sent her husband.

The Secretary read an answer from Mrs. John G. Saxe to a communication sent her husband asking for a letter. The answer described Mr. Saxe as too sick to write.

On motion, the next meeting was fixed for the third Tuesday in March, at the Tremont House, and the meeting edicovered. and the meeting adjourned.

SECOND REGIMENT. CELEBRATING WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
In pleasing contrast to the general careless-

ness and disregard of yesterday and its memo-ries was the effort of the Second Regiment to do it honor. For this endeavor to bring back something, be it ever so little, of the old-time celebrations of Washington's Birthday, to perpetuate brations of washington's Birthday, to perpetuate a custom which has of late years been honored more in the breach than in the observance, what lover of the old times will not stop growling for a moment and admit that there is some patriotism nowadnys and some patriots, even, besides himself! For the members of the Second Regiment, although generally called "The Irish Regiment," showed their regard for even a decaying institution of their adopted country. The boys turned out in parade—eight companies of them—under Lieut.-Col. Quirk, commanding officer, and Quartermaster Onahan, with the drum corps under Maj. Catlin, and they looked well in their bright blue uniforms, marching with soldier-like precision through the business portion of the city. What matters it if the band of music engaged for the occasion falled to connect, for some reason or other, with the main column; in other words, didn't come to time! What matters it if the rain descended, so that the boys got their uniforms wet, and the long line of march had to be abridged! There was a parade by the Second Regiment, and a very good one at that, in spite of the general "don't-give-s-durn" feeling whether there ever was such a man as George Washington or not. a custom which has of late years been honored

THE COUNTY BUILDING. The Sullivan murder case will positively be

called for trial Monday. Commissioner Cleary was the only member of the Board who put in an appearance yesterday.

The Commissioners will be after their quarter's pay in a few days, and no money in the Treasury.

The prisoners in the Jail who have pleaded guilty during the month will be arraigned for sentence to-morrow. County-Attorney Rountres returned from Springfield yesterday. He had no intelligent "opinion" of how much good he had accomplish-ed by his visit.

The "experts" appointed to look into the charges against the "organs" for publishing the Board proceedings last year will report Monday. A "whitewash" is confidently expected. pected.

Mrs. McGowan, a Christian worker, cele-brated Washington's anniversary in the County Jail by praying and talking with the inmates. She appears satisfied that many of them are in-nocent of all crime, and was well pleased with the reception they gave her.

"Dr." Lawless, who has for some time been connected with the medical department of the Insane Asylum, was a member of the late graduating class at Rush Medical College. He now has a diploma, which is more than can be said of all of his superiors in his department.

One of the invers in the train of a carse in the

One of the jurors in his department.

One of the jurors in the trial of a cause in the Criminal Court resterday celebrated the day by getting drunk, and was in that condition while acting as "judge of the law and the evidence."

The Court did not know of it at the time, and so being informed of it afterward said the Supreme Court had unfortunately taken the

THE GRAND JUST

The Grand Jury had no respect for the am versary of the birth of the country's father, as was in session yesterday. It had been in a said but a few moments when it went into Court at laid the following before Judge Williams:

There is a desire on the part of the Grand Just to visit the Insane Asylum and Poor-House to day, and we would respectfully request you The Judge said he could not comply with jury's wish for two reasons: First, because crowded condition of the jaff suggested to the jury had no time to make any excursion and, second, because he had no right to make any such order as had been asked. The jury moment later, returned to its room and sumed its labors, disposing of numerous cas of a petty character. It will adjourn for the term to-morrow.

CRIMINAL.

Anderson Frazier, the negro who was cut in the Clifton House row, was progressing finely yesterday, and no fears as to his condition are entertained. His assailant, Higginson, has not vet been captured.

oots from Frank Johnson's store, No. 238 Kinzic street, and George Rogers, for disorderly conduct in stealing three carpenter's saws, are looked up at the Chicago Avenue Station.

Some time last week John Hartford and two others held up on West Madison street, Victor Burchoffer, of 246 May street, but only succeeded in capturing a hat from him. Last evening Hartford was arrested by Officer Costello of the West Madison Street Station. Louis Misch, of No. 751 Milwankee avenue, at about 6:80 last evening had a horse and wagon, containing three calves, stolen from in front of his place. He notified the police at the West Chicago Avenue Station, and at 7:80 the rig was found by the officers of Gad's Hill, minus the calves, and returned to its owner.

John Lowrie went upon a spree last night and at the corner of Elm and Dearborn streets fired several shots from his revolver which narrowly escaped doing serious damage to surrounding property, wherefore he was locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station charged with being drunk and disorderly, and with malicious mischief.

Fred D. Smith and Ettle Buckley were before Justice Scully yesterday upon a charge of adultery, preferred by John Stolz, a lithographer in the Lakeside Building, who had been filted by the amiable Ettle. The Judge was about to smile upon them to the extent of \$300 each to the Criminal Court, when Smith produced a marriage certificate which he acknowledged he had procured since being arrested out of the St. Cloud House. Last night the second chapter of, the story took place in the Chicago Avenue Station, where Stolz was arrested upon three warrants procured from Justice Kaufmann, one for larceny, one for assault with fatent to do bodily injury, and a third for making threats. The larceny is that of a photograph of Stolz, which Ettle was anxious to keep in memory of a jilted lover. Fred D. Smith and Ettle Buckley were bef

ory of a jilted lover.

The residence of Dr. J. B. Bell, No. 480 Dearborn avenue, corner of Goethe street, was en tered Wednesday evening while the family were at tea, by three bold burglars, who gained entrance by an open window. The entire upper portion of the house was thoroughly ransacked, and at least \$3,000 worth of booty packed up for a speedy departure. They were evidently frightened before doing up the job as neatly as they had intended, for they fitted out with only about \$650 worth of goods, consisting of a scalskin sacque, several watches, and other clothing and jewelry, leaving behind them a chaos of trinkets and ciothing, and several packages containing valuables such as silverware. They departed as noiselessly as they came, the theft not being discovered until some time afterward.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: J. B. Houpt, pleading guilty to the theft of two table-casters from John Kundinger, of Nos. 80 and 82 Sherman street, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Bridget Murray, drunk and disorderly, thirty days House of Correction; Richard Allen, theft of an overcoat from John F. Reid, of No. 98 Washington street, \$400 to the Criminal Court; George Walker, John Smith, William McCarthy, Arthur Whiteman, vagrants, thirty days each; William McCarthy and Arthur Whitman, larency of a buffalo-robe from Dr. W. E. Quine, of No. 1678 Wabash avenue, \$300 each to the Criminal Court; C. Fisher, obtaining goodsfrom Denis Sullivan upon false pretenses, \$200 to the Criminal Court. Justice Kaufmaßn had no business save the disposal of two wife-beaters, to whom he awarded \$25 each and \$500 peace bonds. Justice Scully held Peter Williams in \$500 ball to the Criminal Court for the larceny of some goods from Charles Dall, of No. 483 West Medison street.

street to-day.

The Germania Mannerchor will give a grand concert at Brand's Hail, on the North Side, Saturday evening.

Prof. William D. Gunning will deliver the fourth lecture of his scientific course in Hershey Music-Hail Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, entitled: "What Science Will Do for Man Socially and Politically." The Professor will elucidate "The Co-operative Home," "Co-operative Labor," and "Science Applied to Politics."

bor," and "Science Applied to Politics."

The seventh lecture by "members of the Faculty" of the Chicago Homoopathic College will be given in the College lecture-room, corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, by Dr. W. Danforth. Subject: "Overlan and Phantom Tumors."

This course was inaugurated for the benefit of the public,—more especially the ladies,—and is free to all.

SUBURBAN.

The Prechylerian people had a very pleasant gethering on Tuesday evening. Aside from the sociable, a pantomime was produced for the benefit of the children, entitled "The Bachelor who went to London to get a wife." It was well presented, and brought forth hearty applause. plause.

The friendly contest between the Tri Kappa Society of Chicago University and the Adelphie of the Northwestern University will take place this evening in the Congregational Church. The public are invited. No charge for Amittan.

THE TELEGRAPH WAR. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
Louisville, Ky., Feb. 23.—Early in November last the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company constructed a line of telegraph from Cincinnati to Louisville, about 130 miles, in seventeen hours, occupying the poles of the Ohio & Mississippi Released Company hours, occupying the poles of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company a part of the distance. The Western Union Company claimed the exclusive right to occupy the route, and, without waiting to establish such right by legal process, tore down forty-eight miles of the wire and destroyed the insulation. The matter has since occupied the attention of the Indiana Courts in injunctions and counter-injunctions. Having completed arrangements for officers in Louisville, the Atlantic & Pacific Company finally, wearied of the delay of the Courts, removed their line from the coutested section of railway, constructed a new, substantial line, and completed their Louisville connection on the 21st inst, bringing to this city the bemefits of cheap rates and the healthful influence of competition.

THE STEINWAY IN EUROPE. Sixteen Steinway pianos, principally of the high-er-priced styles, were ordered by cable during the month of January by their London agents. Among the recent English purchasers the following may

the recent English purchasers the following may be mentioned. viz.:
Steinway Upright, Style 2, to Lord Walter Campbell, son of the Duke of Argyle and brother to the Marquis of Lorne. Our readers undoubtedly remember that the latter is married to Princess Louise, daughter of her Majesty the Queen.
Steinway Centennial Grand to J. M. Levy, Eeq., proprietor of the London Daily Telegraph.
Steinway Cabinet Grand Upright to one of the "Fellows of Christ Church." Oxford. Christ Church is the principal college in that University, being the one at which most of the sons of the English nobility pursue their studies. The instrument is reported to have attracted much attention throughout Oxford.

WEST TOWN TAXES.

The West Town Collector will turn over his books to the County Treasurer on or about March 1.

Owners of real estate will save costs and interest by paying before that time.

RICH, DELICATE, DURABLE. se Dr. Price's perfames, which are richer, more cate and durable than any odors that come

A FATAL OPERATION.

oval of an Im and Death of the Patient

Her System Too Much Enfeebled to Resist the Shock to the Nerves.

No. 58 Blue Island avenue is a story frame house, of the kind so common in the West Division, and which skirt that cheap thoroughfare on either side from Harrison to Twenty-second street. There is nothing remarkable in that fact, and that particular model not have been singled out house would not have been singled out for notice in THE TRIBUNG but for the fact that house would not have been singled out for notice in THE TRIBUNE but for the fact that it was given a history yesterday; for within its walls was performed one of the most difficult and nerve-trying operations known to the medical and surgical profession, and one of the most thrilling scenes ensued that it has been the lot of the writer to witness in the course of an eventful experience. That little abode a now a house of mourning, and several well-known practitioners are regretting the result of an employment of skill that met with ill-success, though all that human effort could compass was done. The victim was the wife of Gottfried Schlundt, a tinsmith, who for thirteen years has occupied the little structure with his family, the lower floor being used as a shop and the upper as a dwelling. Mrs. Schlundt was a small, spare woman of 46 years, a native of Bayaria, and during life was noted for her thrifty and industrious habits. She was the mother of five children, and until about six years ago was in good health and very setive, when

years ago was in good health and very setive, when

A TUNOR BEGAN TO FORM

upon the right side of her back, below and within two or three inches of the shoulder blade. For a time she did not experience any particular inconvenience or distress from it, but her mind was troubled at the strange visitation, and her busband and oldest children became alarmed. Being one of those wirr, plucky woman, of great powers of endurance, she bore up bravely under the rapidly-growing mass of flesh, and sought but casual medical assistance. From the size of a pea the unwelcome tumor grew as large as an egg it a few months, and in three or four years was five times the size of the latter, until recently it reached enormous and cumbersome dimensions, being fully eight inches in diameter in the centre and fully six inches from the surface of the body to the top of the awelling. No severe pain resulted until a short time ago, when it was decided by the sufferer andher relatives to seek the advice of a physician in good standing. Accordingly, Dr. A. J. Baxter, Surgeon of the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, and an old practitioner, was sought by Mrs. Schlundt and one of her daughters. He informed them that there was only one mode of treatment to be pursued—an operation should be performed, and there was a bare chance that the patient might survive; if the tumor was allowed to continue its growth it would probably cause death in a few weeks and certably in three months.

The Doctor says he gave her to understand the great risk attending an operation of the kind mentioned, and she went away with the feeling that it were better to submit to the use of the

in a few weeks and certainly in three months. The Doctor says he gave her to understand the great risk attending an operation of the kind mentioned, and she went away with the feeling that it were better to submit to the use of the scalpel than die by slow torture.

Within the past week the ugly swelling had become peinful, and the poor woman began to weaken so rapidly that she was almost constantly confined to her bed. She had the choice of two dreadful alternatives—death by inches and torturing pain or from the effects of an operation, with a chance of life if she chose the latter. She chose the last mentioned, and was even so anxious that she desired the Doctor to come to her house last Wednesday, but was informed that he would not be ready before yesterday. Mr. Schlundt was also consulted, and he freely gave his consent to the operation, Dr. Baxter explaining it to him and giving him fully to understand the chances of life in case it was resorted to.

stand the chances of life in case it was resorted to.

In order to have ample and careful assistance, Drs. Brower, Charles Parkes, and Henry Hooper were requested to attend with Dr. Baxter. Everything was arranged for the terrible ordeal through which the unfortunate woman was to pass, and

2 O'CLOCK TESTERDAY WAS APPOINTED AS THE

Whitman, largenty of a buffalo-robe from Dr.

W. E. Quine, of No. 1678 Wabash avenue, \$300 each to the Criminal Court; C. Fisher, obtaining goodsfrom Denis Sullivan upon false pretenses, \$200 to the Criminal Court. Justice Kaufmann had no business save the disposal of two wife-beaters, to whom he awarded \$25 each and \$500 peace bonds. Justice Scully held Peter Williams in \$500 ball to the Criminal Court for the larceny of some goods from Charies Dall, of No. 432 West Madison street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The regular communication of the Order of Elks will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Tony Delight leads the West Side noon Gospel Temperance meeting at 221 West Madison street to-day.

The Germania Mannerchor will give a grand concert at Brand's Hall, on the North Side.

minutes after the doctors had gotten through with their work and just after they had concluded that she was all right and would survive. Alas for human hopes, the unfortenate woman was soon afterward in death's throes, and, though every effort was made to save her life, she sank quickly. The mouraful intelligence was broken gently to the members of the household, and then ensued a scene of mouraing rarely met with.

BUT TO DESCRIBE THE OPERATION.

The little Gorman woman came out from her bed-chamber when the doctors came in, and by direction of Dr. Baxter she unmurmuringly took a recilning position on a couple of tables set together for the purpose in the front room and covered with heavy quilts. Dr. Baxter placed his instruments on a chair conveniently at hand and covered his clothes with a long calico gown, while Dr. Hooper had prepared himself with two phials, one labeled "Chloroform" and the other "Ether." and Dr. Parkes had ready sponges and towels and a surgeon's needle and silken cord. Dr. Brower had not then arrived. At first the subject was very submissive and acted brarely during the suspense under which she labored, but, when all was in readiness and the chloroform was quietly placed to her mostrils, she said she did not like to have her breath taken away. When the chloroform was inhaled sufficiently, the ether was substituted, and continued until the operation was over. It was 2:30 by the clock which ticked out the time in the kitchen when Dr. Baxter, taking the keen-edged scalpel, drew it over the mountain of tumor in a longitudinal direction, cutting through the skin and subjacent muscles, which he next dissected from the tumor, so as to uncover it. The dissection was then carried underneath the tumor until it could be lifted from the spine and ribs, to which it seemed to clink very closely. The rib-bones were hadly eroded or eaten away by the courty in the presence of the courty had the hope of the tumor was attended with much assisted or endering the operation she moved as a capted a delige of

chances she was at liberty so to do; there was great risk, Dr. Baxter said, and it might kill her. She would probably not live six weeks or two months at the outside if the tumor was allowed to take its course. She accepted the chance afforded, and met it bravely.

Owing to the sudden and unexpected death of the patient, Dr. Baxter thought it best to

AMUSEMENTS.

THE RIVE MATINER The piano recital given by Miss Julis l lershey Music Hall yesterday afterno argely attended, and passed off so finely available to high condito make it seem like a new revelative oven who have heard her repeated certs. In a small hall like plane sounds much better, especial not brought into ruinous contrast with time of tone produced by a chorus of a dred voices, as was the case at McCormithe other night. For the present it is five to say that Miss Rive showed herself or artist than even we had supposed.

as Wanda, did a nice little part in a nice integrated way. Laurent was a better Prises Paul han usually seen, and gave the "Gasette did lande" in a manner that called out hearty a plause. Howson was very funny as Boum. Drew, as Pritz, satisfied the exircucles of the role. The other parts were all well taken. Evers were frequent,—the drinking song estima double recall. Mrs. Oates takes a benefit the vening, when "The Pretty Perfumer" will be presented.

Anorthean, rec. and the principal topic of interest in financial circles. Sir Hugh Allians resigned the Presidency. The Hon. J. Hamiton has been elected in his stead. It is stated that Sir Hugh Allan's retirement and simply to satisfy popul resignation of Jackson Rae, resignation of Jackson Rae, Manager of the Bank, was accepted, and negotiation with Westeen, of the Bank of Montreal, is now a progress with a view to his accepting the single-sagership. The stock opened to-day at but weakened toward the close, the last all being made at 78%.

BENNETT-At 40 West Monroe street Feb. 12.

Ella Edna, daughter of George A. Bennett, and 3 years and 6 weeks.

42 Elirin papers please copy.

YEREBRIG—Feb. 22, Willie, only son of William and Louisa Yerebrig, of scarlet fever, and 5 years, 5 months, and 6 days.

Funeral from 912 Carroll avenue Feb. 22, 111 o'clock. Funeral from 913 Carroll avenue Feb. 22, at 6 o'clock.

BLANEY—At Evanston Feb 22, in the 702 pase of her age, Miss E. R. Blaney, sunt of the his Dr. James V. Z. Blaney.

Funeral from the residence of Mrs. Dr. Blany, Evanston, at 2 p. m. Friday. Train leaves Well street Depot for Evanston at 11:40 and 3 p. m. O'NEILL—On Thursday morning. Feb. 21, in the hope of a glorious resurrection, Basen 7. Monighan, wife of John H. O'Neill.

Funeral at 10 o'clock Sunday morning from her residence, No. 764 Indiana-av., thence by our b Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited in attent 23. Dunkirk (N. Y.) and San Francisco pumplease copy.

MEDICAL. CONSUMPTIVES TAKE NOTICE.

chenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for Co ensions of any other medicine. See Dr. 861 of the highest respectability, who have been red to besith, after being pronounced incursite by a class of acknowledged ability. School's Pale Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidence show; flat the cure is often prometed by the small ment of two other remedies which Dr. Schmet I vides for the purpose. These additional remedia Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. the timely use of these medicines, according to dis-tions, Dr. Schenek certifies that most any case of Co

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal corner Sixth and Arch-sta., Philadelphia, every kee day, where all letters for edvice must be addressed. AUCTION SALES.

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dapted to the purposes of my disc I also have to inform all persons to the and smallghts through the blue and sunlights through the plain glasses, that the said glasses wooden mashes without the use of frames of any kind, as such are con ty, and carry off the electro-magn means of said blue and plats glasses AUGUSTUS J. No. 918 Spruo Philadelphia, Feb. 13. 1877. TO RENT State-st.

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